

February 26, 1931.

Subjects: Edith Berkman, Pat Devine, William Murdock, John Czarnecki and Alex Danilevich.

On the above date and during the strike at the American Woolen Co. Mills, while negotiations were pending between the American Woolen Co. Citizen's Committee and Strikers at a meeting held in the City Hall, upon request from the Striker's Committee, Mayor Landers and Commissioner Carr went to their rooms, 234 Essex St., accompanied by Capt. Mulhare and a squad of officers.

Upon their arrival at the hall, they were met by Pat Devine who notified them that they would have to wait as the Strike Committee was not prepared to meet them, and at that, Commissioner Carr ordered Pat Devine's arrest. There had been warrents issued previously for both he and Edith Berkman. Warrent was served by Capt. Mulhare. Pat Devine was taken to the police station.

Mayor Landers then went to the rooms and talked with strikers.

Word was then sent to the Citizen's Committee by Edith Berkman and William Murdock, acting for strikers, that there would be no further negotiations with the Citizen's Committee until Pat Devine was released.

At 11 A.M. City Marshal O'Brien went with squad, consisting of Capt. Mulhare, Inspectors Morrissey, Murphy and Officer Casey and others, to the Hall again at 234 Essex Street with warrant for the arrest of Edith Berkman. As they got near the top of the stairs Miss Berkman came into the hallway and upon seeing the City Marshal and squad, she turned and ran back into the room screaming for the strikers to hold the door on the police. The door was shut and secured so that it had to be forced open and when the police got through the door they were met with resistance from Murdock and others, - throwing chairs, tables, kicking and striking the officers and a general mix-up, before Miss Berkman could be placed under arrest and taken from the room. She was carried down the stairs and placed in an automobile. All this time she was screaming and shouting for the strikers to come to her assistance, endeavoring to incite a riot.

In the melee Inspector Morrissey received a very painful kick in the groin.

There were nine persons in all placed under arrest before Miss Berkman could be taken into custody.

Statement of Leon Schivilka, 3 Center Street,
Methuen, Massachusetts.

- Q. What is your full name? A. LEON SCHIVILKA.
- Q. How do you spell your last name? A. SCHIVILKA.
- Q. Have you ever used any other name? A. No, sir.
- Q. Have you ever been called by any other name? A. No.
- Q. Have you ever spelled your name any other way? A. No, sir.
- Q. Where were you born? A. In the Baltic State in Russia.
- Q. What was the name of the town that you were born in? A. I do not know.
- Q. Near what city or large village were you born? A. Near Minsk.
- Q. When were you born? A. May 23, 1896.
- Q. How old are you? A. Almost 35 years old.
- Q. What is your fathers name, and where does he live? A. John. He is dead.
- Q. What is your mothers name? A. Anniea, - she is dead, too.
- Q. How many brothers and sisters have you? A. Seven in the old country.
- Q. Have you any brothers and sisters in this country? A. No.
- Q. Where do you live? A. 3 Center Street, Methuen, Mass.
- Q. When did you come to this country? A. October, 1913.
- Q. How did you come to this country? A. Steamboat.
- Q. What port in this country did you arrive in? A. Boston, Mass.
- Q. What was the name of the vessel that you came over on? A. Don't know.
- Q. On what day did you arrive in Boston. A. I can't remember.
- Q. Where did you get on the boat that you came over on? A. Hamburg, Ger.
- Q. When did you get on the boat? A. I don't know.
- Q. Where were you living when you took the boat to come over here?
A. In Russia.
- Q. How did you get from your home to Hamburg? A. My father sent me.
- Q. Were you living in Russia and did you just go to Hamburg to take the boat to come here? A. Yes, I did not live in Germany.
- Q. What was the name of the steamship company that you came over on?
A. I can't remember.
- Q. Have you got a pass port or any other papers that you had when you came over? A. No, sir, I gave them up when I went to night school.
- Q. Why did you do that? A. They wanted to see how old I was and they never gave them back to me.
- Q. Havent you any papers that will show when you came over here? A. No.
- Q. When you came to Boston, where was the first place that you lived in this country. A. 14 Howe Street, Lowell, Mass.
- Q. With whom did you live there? A. Tony Makay.
- Q. Who is he? A. He is a friend of my fathers that came over from my home
- Q. Was he the person who you were going to when you came over? A. Yes.
- Q. Did he meet you in Boston? A. Yes.
- Q. How long did you live in Lowell? A. 3 or 4 years.
- Q. Where did you go then? A. To Amesbury, Mass.
- Q. What did you do there? A. Worked in the Biddle Smart Co.
- Q. How long did you live there? A. Two years.
- Q. Where did you go from there? A. To Lawrence, Mass.
- Q. Where did you first live in Lawrence? A. 7 Chelmsford Street.
- Q. With whom did you live there? A. Tony Makay.
- Q. How long did you live there? A. 3 or 4 years.
- Q. Where did you go then? A. 120 Park St., Lawrence.
- Q. With whom did you live there? A. Mike Pender.
- Q. How long did you live there? A. 3 years.
- Q. Where did you go then? A. To 3 Center St., Methuen, Mass.
- Q. How long did you live there? A. I live there now.

- Q. With whom do you live there? A. My cousin.
Q. What is your cousins name? A. Antonine.
Q. Is she married? A. Yes.
Q. What is her husbands name? A. John Seresuk.
Q. Have you lived with your cousin all of the time since you first went there three years ago? A. Yes.
Q. Where do you work? A. In the Marlind Mill, Andover, Mass.
Q. How long have you worked there? A. Nine years.
Q. What do you do? A. I am a weaver.
Q. Where else have you worked while you were in Lawrence?
A. Arlington Mills, for the American Woolen Co.
Q. Were you out on strike a few weeks ago? A. No.
Q. Are you a member of the National Textile Workers Union? A. Not now.
Q. Were you ever a member of that union? A. Yes, last year.
Q. When did you join the Union? A. In July, last year.
Q. When did you drop the Union? A. I did not pay my dues in November.
Q. Why did you drop the union? A. I was not working.
Q. Did you join it again? A. No.
Q. Do you belong to any other organizations or unions? A. No.
Q. Did you ever belong to any other unions or organizations? A. No.
Q. Don't you belong to any of the Polish or Russian Organizations? A. No.
Q. Have you anything to do with this union at present? A. No.
Q. Are you sure? A. I was not out on strike and I am not a member and I have nothing to do with them now.
Q. Did you have anything to do with them during the strike? A. No.
Q. Were you a member of the strike committee? A. No.
Q. Are you a Communist? A. No.
Q. Do you know what a Communist is? A. Sure, he is a Red.
Q. Are you a Red? A. No. Some people say I am.
Q. Who says so? A. Some of my friends.
Q. Did you ever try to become a Citizen of the U.S.? A. No.
Q. Don't you like the U.S.? A. Sure.
Q. Are you ever going to become a citizen? A. Maybe, sometime.
Q. Have you ever wanted to go back to Russia? A. No.
Q. Do you want to go back now? A. No.
Q. Have you told me the truth about all of these questions? A. Yes.
Q. Are you the Treasurer of this Union, and don't you sign all of these checks? A. I sign all the checks but that is all.
Q. Why did you not tell me that when I asked you if you were a member and had anything to do with the union? A. I don't know.
Q. You do sign all of the checks for the Union, don't you? A. Yes.
Q. Do you take the money from the members and the new members when they join the Union? A. No. Miss Berkman does that.
Q. What does she do with it? A. She puts it in the bank.
Q. Did you ever put the money in the bank? A. No, I only sign the checks.
Q. Who asked you to serve as Treasurer? A. Miss Berkman.
Q. When was that? A. Last year.
Q. Did you ever hear Miss Berkman say that she was a Red? A. No.
Q. Do you know if she is a Red? A. They say that she is.
Q. Who says that she is a Red? A. The members.
Q. What members? A. The members of the Union.
Q. Did she ever hear them say that she was a Red? A. She just laughed.
Q. Did you ever hear Miss Berkman say the Government was no good?
A. She said that it was a bosses government.
Q. What did she mean by that? A. I don't know.
Q. Where did she say that? A. At Lexington Hall.

- Q. Was it at a meeting? A. Yes.
- Q. Did she say it in her speech? A. Yes.
- Q. Can you remember just how she said it, that is, her exact words?
A. No.
- Q. But you do know that she said that the Government of the United States was a Bosses Government? A. Yes.
- Q. Can you remember anything else she said about the Government?
A. No.
- Q. Did you ever hear her say anything about the President or the Governor of Massachusetts? A. No.
- Q. Did you ever hear Pat Devine speak at Lexington Hall?
A. Yes, many times.
- Q. Did he ever say that he was a Red or a Communist? A. He no say.
- Q. Did the members ever say that he was a Red? A. Sometime.
- Q. Did you ever hear Devine say that the Government was no good?
A. No.
- Q. Did you ever hear Devine say anything against the Government?
A. No.
- Q. Do you know Pat Devine? A. Yes.
- Q. Have you ever talked with him? A. Yes, at the Hall and on the street.
- Q. And you are sure that he never said anything against the Government?
A. I did not hear him say anything.
- Q. Do you know Murdock? A. Maybe.
- Q. I asked you if you ever knew Murdock? A. Yes, I see him.
- Q. Do you know him? A. Yes.
- Q. Does he know your name? A. Yes.
- Q. Did he ever sleep at your house? A. No.
- Q. Did he ever live with you? A. No.
- Q. Did you ever visit at Boston with him? A. No.
- Q. Did you ever attend any meetings in Boston? A. No.
- Q. Did'nt you attend a meeting of the Textile Workers in Boston a week ago Sunday? A. I was going to go but I could not.
- Q. Do you own any property? A. No.
- Q. Do you pay any taxes? A. No.
- Q. Is there any corrections in this statement that you might want to make? A. No.

Lawrence, Massachusetts, March 16, 1931.

Statement taken by Inspector Frank H. Chase in connection with the case of PATRICK DEVINE and EDITH BERKMAN.

Witness, sworn, questioned by Inspector Chase.

Q. What is your name?

A. Edward James Higgins.

Q. Where do you live?

A. #51 Ghelmsford Street, Lawrence, Massachusetts.

Q. Were you born in Lawrence?

A. Yes, on Market Street, on June 30, 1900.

Q. You are a Lieutenant in the Massachusetts National Guard?

A. Yes.

Q. What is your standing in the National Guard?

A. I enlisted as a Private on January 7, 1924; served as a Private for about six or eight months and was then made a Corporal; I was a Corporal for about a year and then made a Sergeant; served as a Sergeant for two years; was then made Acting First Sergeant; on April 15, 1930, I was commissioned as a Second Lieutenant.

Q. Are you employed by the American Woolen Company?

A. I am employed by the Pacific Print Works.

Q. What is your occupation? A. Mill operator- as a trucker.

Q. How long have you been employed there? A. Since the early part of 1929.

Q. Are you a member of the Shop Council?

A. Yes, I represent the print workers in my room.

Q. What is the Shop Council?

A. It is a plan of representation in the Pacific Mills whereby the employees and managers get together to settle differences between the employees and managers.

Q. How long have you been a member of the Shop Council?

A. I am in my third year now.

Q. Are you elected as a member of that Council?

A. Yes, elected by the employees of the Mill and the Managers appoint representatives from the Managing part.

Q. The Shop council is an organization in the Print Works with the cooperation and approval of the officials?

A. Yes.

NOTE: Mr. Murphy states that Mr. Higgins is a duly elected representative of the Shop Council.

Q. Do you know Edith Berkman?

A. About December 1st, Edith Berkman came over to the Pacific Print Works to speak to a crowd; she tried to get the gang around the mill to list to her; she had several people talking with her; nobody knew who she was then; there were several fellows talking there when I came along one of the fellows, Joe Charamiro, stopped and brought me over; he said, I am Mr. Higgins; I want you to meet Edith Berkman, and he introduced me to her; I was talking with her for a while; she was telling us about the organizing of all the mill; after that a gang came off a street car so Edith left me and got up on the back of an automobile and started speaking just before the bell to go to work rang; I walked over to the gate where we all stand every morning as we got there, a bell rang and we all went in; about four days went by and she was over there another morning; the second morning she came, she was talking on a box when I got there; the box was on the

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back of a machine; we stopped and listened for about three or four minutes and then the bell rang; she jumped down and got in the machine and started away and that was the first morning the Police came over in a machine; they came too late to see her; she pulled out and went down the street; it was two or three days later they first started to organize in the mill; several of the employees in my room were around talking about organizing in this Union; prominent among those were some of the fellows, who had been with the Union from the time it came into Lawrence, which must have been about two months before I met Edith; about a week later, she came over and spoke at the Mill again; the Police came over again at this time just as she was leaving; she must have been forewarned about the Police because she left just before they arrived; she just spoke up and said come over to the Union Hall; a short time after that, it was announced in the room, in fact throughout the mill, that there would be an open meeting for anybody desiring to attend; the meeting was to be at the Corner of Essex and Jackson Streets; that meeting was on a Tuesday night; I know it was a Tuesday because we were working then until about six o'clock and on the way over, I dropped into the Meeting Hall and stayed for about ten minutes; Tuesday is our drill night at the Armory; we have to be at the Armory in uniform at seven o'clock; the following Tuesday, there was another meeting; I went up there that evening and told the fellows who were there from the Company to come to drill; I brought them down to the drill; there was an announcement at that meeting that there would be a Mass meeting on the Common the following Saturday; there was also a meeting on the Thursday following the second Tuesday; the announcement was made at this meeting that there would be a Mass meeting on the Common the following Saturday; several pamphlets, posters, billboards etc., including mimeograph copies, were distributed announcing the meeting to be held on the Common on Saturday; I did not go there on Saturday; I did not go to any of the Mass meetings on the Common; a week later, it was announced that they were going to move to "234 Essex Street; all members in the Mill were invited to attend an open meeting in the new hall; they had three meetings in the new hall before I attended any of them; I don't know what happened only through rumors I heard; they were mostly open meetings to get new members; to this time, there had been nothing radically speaking in the open meetings; probably there had been on the side. Just about this time the trouble of 10% lay-off in the mills was brought out in the open; it brought the Shop Council in the Mills into prominent play there; that was when Edith made a special effort to try and get me over; because she figured that if the Shop Council made too good a stand it would probably hurt her work here; the Shop Council succeeded in preventing a 10% lay-off in my room- we succeeded in preventing it in my room; the rest of them in the mill got the 10% lay off; it made the representatives from the rest of the Departments feel that there was something besides the shop council that helped it; they were about 50% organized in the mill at that time; the color shop and the ager room at this time tried to force a 100% organization by going around and speaking individually to all members or employees in the mill; they had some more meetings after that which I did not attend; then the strike started and we heard no more about it from then on; some of the men who continually attended the meetings told us in the mill what was going on.

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At one of the meetings at 234 Essex Street, Pat Devine called me over and he said I would like to get your idea as to whether we make a special arrangement for a secret meeting of all members of National Guard, the American Legion, Veterans of Foreign Wars or anybody who had been connected with the Service at any time; I told him he should not ask a question like that; it was too absurd to think about; and that there was no chance to have a secret meeting.

Q. Did Edith know that you were a member of the National Guard?

A. Yes.

Q. How did she know that?

A. I suppose on account of the Parades; I am in every parade.

Q. Did you have any direct conversation with Edith before this meeting at 234 Essex Street, in which reference was made to the National Guard.

A. No, sir; everyone in the room knows that I belong to the Guard and she found it out through one of them.

Q. Did Miss Berkman or Pat Devine ever come to you and ask you if you were a Guardsman?

A. Yes, Pat did; he said, "You belong to the Massachusetts National Guard." He said he was under the impression that the American Legion, the Veterans of Foreign Wars and the Guard were all one unit.

Q. How do you know that?

A. From the way he said it to me.

Q. He said you fellows are all the same; you are all one; I would like to make arrangements to have a secret meeting of all these men; then before the strike started; my answer was I did not think he should ask anything like that; he should not ask questions like that.

Q. Was Edith Berkman present when Pat asked you that?

A. Yes, she was less than two feet away; he came up rather close to me and asked me the questions; Pat asked me these questions and we were talking for two or three minutes and then I turned around and went over to one of the men - that was Stone and then he and I went and went down to the Armory to drill; the next time I saw Devine asked me "Did you think over that question I asked you about a while ago about having a separate meeting just all by ourselves with the Guardsmen; I said I have not even given it a thought; he said I think it would be a good thing; I said I differ with you, I don't think it would be a good thing; I said the National Guard don't belong here; they are out of it, I said; from now on, they have all withdrawn from the Union; that was when Edith Berkman started talking about my influence on the shop council was no good; she said I was finding the bosses - whatever I do was for the bosses; she said if the Union did not get together, they would be doing anything they wanted with them over there; different people in the mill were asking the next day about what was going on.

Q. What conversation did Miss Berkman have with you at 234 Essex Street relative to the National Guard?

A. The first time she ever approached me, she said "You belong to the National Guard" and I said "Sure." Then she started talking about the 1912 strike; she asked me if I were in the Guard in 1912 and I was not as I was too young and then something came up and she went away and went over to her desk and did not say anything more.

Q. Who asked you what the Guardsmen would do in case they were called?

A. Pat Devine.

Q. Just what did Pat ask you?

A. He said in case of a riot or strike, who would you fellows be with. I said naturally we have taken an oath to the State and we must

with them; he said the Guard is quite prominent in the mill- he said you belong to the Guard and in case of a strike, you would have to fight against your own buddies here- you would have to fight against your own crowd.

Q. Was Miss Berkman present at this conversation when Devine asked you what the Guard would do?

A. Miss Berkman was near but not close enough to hear.

Q. Do you remember what you were telling us about the stairs?

A. Yes, Edith said to me, on the stairs, a Guard could do an awful lot towards helping the Union; that is what she figured; she followed us out of the meeting; she figured if she could get us right -- I went to the meeting and spoke to several of the fellows; Stone was sitting there and I called him out and I said we are sorry but we have to go and do our drill; she then came out to the door; the stairs were near the door.

Q. Did you ever attend any of these meetings in uniform? A. No.

Q. Were any of the others at the meeting in uniform? A. No, sir.

Q. Give us the conversation when she inferred that she wanted you fellows to be in a position where she could tell you what to do.

A. She said you fellows here are all working in the mill; she said there are several of you who belong to the Guard and to the American Legion; she was under the same impression Pat Devine was as to the Legion and the Guard being one Unit; she said you would be a help to us being a Guardsman; she gave us the same impression Pat Devine did about forming a secret organization composed of Guardsmen; Pat gave us the impression that he wanted to organize an Army of his own where he would have somebody besides himself commanding; he wanted to be instrumental in organizing that Army - then to have somebody else who was big enough, like myself do that work; that is the impression I got - they wanted us to stick with the Union and not go with the Guard.

Q. From your conversation with Pat Devine, did you understand that he thought that the American Legion, the Veterans of Foreign Wars would be mobilized together with the National Guard for strike duty in Lawrence?

A. Yes.

Q. That is what he understood? A. That is the impression he gave me.

Q. Do you think that he thought that they would all be mobilized as one unit?

A. Yes.

Q. Did he ask you to arrange a secret meeting of these men, where he could talk to them? A. That is just exactly what he asked me.

Q. Did you ever arrange for this meeting?

A. No, I never even thought of it; I never even mentioned it to anyone else outside of you fellows here.

Q. Do you know if he mentioned it to anybody else?

A. I don't know; he did not mention it to any of the fellows I know; if he had, it would have come back to me; they told me everything that went on.

Q. Approximately how many militia men are there in the Print Works?

A. Eighty officers and men - There is a captain, 1st Lieutenant, 2nd Lieutenant, First Sergeant; Sergeants, Corporals and Privates; also several reserve officers.

Q. What reference did either Miss Berkman or Pat make to the use of the Militia at Gastonia or Danville?

A. She mentioned both places; she mentioned in general that the Militia were out guarding their own families, their own fathers and brothers; she said you fellows in the Guard in Lawrence will be doing the same thing - you will be working against your own blood relatives; she said we will have to organize before anything like that happens.

- Q. Miss Berkman pictured to you the fact that the Guardsmen on duty at Danville and Gastonia were compelled to shoot down their own people?
- A. Yes, their own people, their own blood relatives, brother and sister.
- Q. Did she ever ask you to resign from the National Guard?
- A. No. Edith Berkman asked me to organize a rifle team; she said she would be interested in shooting.
- Q. Who would compose this rifle team?
- A. Edith and another girl in the office - don't know her name - she was a small girl - three or four fellows were going to be on it.
- Q. Was there any conversation as to the number who could be on this team?
- A. No; she asked me to organize the rifle team at the Union; she said they would pay all the expenses and I was to give my time coaching them in shooting; I was to teach her and the rest of the team.
- Q. Where were they to get the guns? A. I don't know; she said they would get all the rifles and supplies and I was only to do the coaching in the proper method of shooting; she had seen my expert rifle badge; she also mentioned pistols and revolvers.
- Q. Do you know if she had a revolver? A. I don't know.
- Q. Did you ever see a revolver or weapon of any kind at any of the meetings?
- A. No, I never did. If they had any, they were kept under cover. At every meeting I was at, almost the first thing she would say would be this here is another incident - at such and such a place the militia was called out and the force they had to use was the military of the United States to put us down; she said the same thing will happen here I was not at many of the meetings but when I was there she would look right at me or towards me and then speak about military matters; I was not at any meeting for forty minutes - I always had to go; I never went on Saturday afternoons because I always had to take my boy to dancing school every Saturday.
- Q. Do you remember the conversation you had with this Italian, Joe Charami? It was in your absence but it was about you and the National Guard.
- A. One of the fellows got up and said there were five companies of Militia here and they would do what they did to our people in 1912; Edith said she did not think that the Militia would be used against them. From what I hear, she told them that if part of the Militia was turned out, she had enough of the Militia in the mills to offset it and they might do what they did in Chicago - she mentioned Illinois - all the National Guard work in the mills; every one of the men in the five companies work in the mills; her inference was that she had enough who were workers to control the whole thing - she inferred that they would not turn out with the Guard.
- Q. Who was it who reported to you about this particular meeting?
- A. Sammie - he works on 28 machinery. He is an Italian and speaks broken English - he got the impression that the National Guard was for the Workers - he got that from Miss Berkman; that is the impression she gave all the foreigners.
- Q. Did Devine or Miss Berkman ever mention to you anything about the Armory?
- A. Did they ever ask any questions relative to the arms kept there?
- A. Indirectly, they kind of asked if we kept ammunition there; I said we did not, that the ammunition there were all blanks - used for funerals - the rifles we had were for use in Parades and for funerals.
- Q. Did he (Pat Devine) ask you anything more as to whether bullets and arms were stored there?
- A. He asked me how we could get ammunition in case anything happened - he

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said in case you are called out, where would you get your arms? I told him the Framingham Arsenal was only three hours away; I told him we could get anything we wanted and be out on the street fully equipped in one hour - fact in less than one hour.

- Q. Did he ever ask you anything further as to what took place in the Armory?
A. No.
Q. Did he ever ask you any questions about the Armory?
A. He was in there watching us drill one night - it was the riding company - it was on a Monday night?
Q. Did you see Devine at the Armory?
A. Yes, I saw him there once.
Q. What was he doing? A. Watching the 102nd Wagon Company drill.
Q. Did he make a tour of the building? A. I don't think so; I was in my office on the ground floor; he walked right into the drill shed; he stayed there about ten or fifteen minutes; then he went right out.
Q. Did he speak to you? A. No, he did not; he saw me; he was alone.
Q. Did he speak to anyone? A. I don't know; I didn't see him; it is a public building - anyone can walk in.

Witness, Fred W. Stone, sworn.

- Q. What is your name? A. Fred W. Stone.
Q. Where were you born? A. Ellsworth, Maine, July 9, 1895.
Q. What is your occupation? A. I am employed in the Pacific Print Works - have been there about three years.
Q. Are you a member of the National Guard? A. Yes, I am a corporal.
Q. Do you know Edith Berkman?
A. Yes. I know her from the Association.
Q. Did you ever have any conversation with her? A. Not privately, only at meetings.
Q. What was the topic of conversation? A. Mainly in regard to labor; the first meetings which were held were entirely devoted to labor; but as soon as I thought it was getting too hot, I pulled out my stakes.
Q. Just what was said. Please try and remember, as nearly as possible, what was said that you thought was too hot or radical.
A. The topic about the bosses - the bosses bearing down, making machines out of the men instead of human beings - about the bosses not giving them a square deal - about the activities of the Union down South, showing their communistic attitude - this is what Miss Berkman said.
Q. Did she ever approach you as a Guardsman? A. No, not directly.
Q. Does she know that you are a Guardsman? A. Yes.
Q. Did she ask you if you were a Guardsman? A. No, I did not tell her but she found it out.
Q. Did she come and ask you? A. Not directly but she made assertions as to the Guardsmen's attitude.
Q. Did she ever directly come to you as a Guardsman and say anything relative to the Guard? A. No.
Q. Did she ever speak to you to try and obtain any information? A. No.
Q. Did she ever ask you any questions as to the Guard? Only in a general nature. Only as to the different kinds of armament.
Q. Did she ever speak to you about the Armory?
A. The only reference she made to me was about the school I was attending - I was excused from the first meeting - she wanted to know about the school - what it was for.
Q. What was the school? A. It is a school for non-commissioned officers.
Q. She asked you a direct question as to the Non commissioned officers school

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A. Yes.

Q. Did she ever ask you anything about the lay-out of the Armory?

A. No, sir.

Q. Did she ever mention the fact that you don't keep positive ammunitions here?

A. No subject of ammunitions was brought up but she did ask about whether machine guns were there in the Armory.

Q. Where was this? A. In the open meeting - it was asked so as to appear as a jocular conversation but it impressed me as though they were looking for information.

Q. Was there anything said which put you on your guard?

A. The remark she made as to whether they had machine guns at the Armory; it might have been a catch question.

Q. Did she ever ask you where any of the arms were kept? A. No.

Q. Did you have any conversation with Devine? A. Not direct - only came in contact with him once.

Q. In his talks, did you ever hear him refer to the Guardsmen?

A. No, he did not; his talk was mainly relative to the relations between capital and labor.

Q. Did they ever make any reference to what the Guardsmen did in the South?

A. Miss Berkman made a remark to the effect that the Guards were made to keep their fellow workers down. That is all I can remember as to the activities in the South; if the militia was called out here, the point was that we would be fighting our own people.

Q. Did you hear her make any reference to the militia not coming out in Texas when called? A. No, sir.

Q. Did she ever say that they refused to act when ordered to do so?

A. No, sir.

Q. Do you know of any Guardsmen she tried to speak to confidentially? A. No. I have no knowledge of that.

Q. Can you think of any other conversation that you had with her or any direct reference she made to the Guardsmen?

A. The only remark I heard her make was a slurring remark in reference to the American Legion.

Q. Did she ever ask you by inference or outright what you would do if the National Guard was mobilized?

A. No.

Q. Did she ever try to find out that information?

A. She never asked me.

Q. Did she ever give you the impression that the Guardsmen were fixed?

A. That impression was given from her talks at different times. She as much as said if trouble arose they would have to support the bosses.

Q. Did she ever infer that the Guardsmen would turn on the bosses or turn against the oath of loyalty to the Government? A. No, I never heard that remark made; there were a number of meetings I did not attend.

Q. Were you ever called aside at any time by Miss Berkman or Devine for a personal conversation? A. No, sir.

Q. Were you ever called out of a Union meeting to attend a drill at the Armory?

A. I did stop in at the meeting one night on my way down town to the Armory. One night I was called out.

Q. Do you remember Miss Berkman making reference to a previous strike in Illinois where she referred to the action of the militia in refusing to obey orders, and the laying down of their guns. I remember some reference to that but I don't remember the gist of the conversation; it was to that effect.

Q. Did you ever hear any reference being made to an organization of the

employees of the Print Works who were members of the National Guard - that is forming a separate organization?

A. No, I never heard of that.

Q. Did you ever hear of any efforts being made to organize a separate union of Guardsmen or members of the American Legion? A. No.

Q. What was the reference made to the American Legion which you mentioned a few minutes ago?

A. She made a remark of a sort of slurring nature - she said if it was not for the American Legion there would have been more activities of the Union carried on; it was through the efforts of the American Legion that the strike in Gastonia was not settled to their satisfaction - she had reference to the strike in Gastonia - she made a remark that the American Legion as an organization was against the Workers.

Q. She made reference to the American Legion as an organization which was opposed to the workers? A. Yes.

Q. Did Devine give you the impression that the American Legion, the Veterans of Foreign Wars and the National Guard were under the same unit?

A. Yes, that is the impression he gave me.

Q. Did you ever hear her refer to rifles and supplies at the Armory?

A. She made reference to machine guns.

Q. Did she make a statement as to how you would be fixed if you went out on the streets? A. She made the statement that we would stay in the Print Works Yard and our supplies would be there.

Q. Do you know of any Guardsmen who were invited by her to attend the inner circle of workers- the secret meetings? A. No, I don't.

Q. Did you attend any of the meetings after the strike started?

A. It was quite a bit before the strike started I discontinued activities.

Witness, George R. Calder, sworn:

Q. What is your name? A. George R. Calder.

Q. Where were you born? A. Aberdeen, South Dakota, January 20, 1903

Q. Are you employed in the Pacific Print Works? A. Yes.

Q. How long have you been employed there? A. Five years.

Q. You are a member of the Massachusetts National Guard? A. Yes, I have been in the Guard nine months; I have been a corporal for about a month.

Q. Do you know Edith Berkman?

A. I know her but I don't count her among my personal acquaintances.

Q. Did you ever attend any of the meetings of the strikers?

A. I went there when they first started to organize the workers.

Q. Was Edith Berkman there? A. Yes.

Q. Does she know you? A. She probably would recognize me but I don't think she would know my name.

Q. Does she know that you are a Guardsman? A. Yes.

Q. How do you know that? A. I believe she does but I am not positive.

Q. Did she ever have any conversation with you?

A. No direct conversation.

Q. Did she ever make any reference to you that you were a Guardsman?

A. No, sir.

Q. What makes you think that she knows you are a Guardsman?

A. At the first meeting, there were several remarks passed in a jocular nature that I would have to hurry up and attend drills; she had no actual part in the conversation; that was among the personal acquaintances of mine.

Q. Did you ever hear her say anything with reference to the Guard?

A. In case of trouble, she believed that the Union would have plenty of help, due to the fact that there were members of the Guard in the Union.

- Q. Just how do you remember her saying that?
- A. I don't remember her exact words but she made some sort of a remark that they would have plenty of help on account of the members of the Guard who were in the Union, in case of trouble.
- Q. Did she make that remark at a meeting?
- A. It was just one of the remarks passed when I was leaving; it was at the first meeting held on a Tuesday night and I had to leave to attend drill; she passed the remark that if there was a strike, that there would be plenty of Guardsmen among the workers who would not serve as guardsmen - she did not say it in that way but that is the impression she gave me.
- Q. Did she impress you as meaning that she had the Guardsmen fixed so that they would refuse to obey orders?
- A. It impressed me more as a remark of a jocular nature - that was the inference she wanted to convey.
- Q. Have you attended more than one meeting? A. Just one.
- Q. Have you heard her at street meetings either during the strike or before make any reference to the Guard? A. No, sir.
- Q. Do you know whether she ever tried to find out what was in the Armory in regard to arms and things like that? A. No, sir.
- Q. Did you ever see Miss Berkman or Devine around the Armory? A. No, sir.
- Q. Do you know Devine? A. No, sir.
- Q. Did you leave the meeting to attend drill? A. Yes.
- Q. Did she make any reference to your going when you got up to go out?
- A. There were several remarks passed about the members of the National Guard being there and having to go to drill.
- Q. When Miss Berkman found out that it was your intention to attend the drill, did she say anything about your not going or in regard to your duties as a guardsman?
- A. No, sir.
- Q. Did she know the branch of the Service you belonged to? A. No, sir.
- Q. Did she ever mention it as the Infantryman? A. No, sir.
- Q. Did you ever hear any reference made as to a permanent organization among the Guardsmen, members of the Legion and members of the Veterans of Foreign Wars, who worked in the Mill? A. No.
- Q. Did you ever hear it talked over that an organization of that kind could be formed? A. No, sir.
- Q. Did she ever ask whether you were a crack shot? A. No, sir.
- Q. Did she ever say anything about her being able to shoot? A. No, sir.
- It struck me that she was trying to impress the people who were there and who were more ignorant - those who would not know the difference between the National Guard and the Legion - the impression she conveyed was that if trouble arose she was trying to bluff them that they would have the help of the National Guard.
- Q. Was she a convincing speaker? A. Yes, she was.
- Q. Did any of the fellows in the Print Works say anything to you relative to your standing as a militia man? A. No, sir.
- Q. Did any of them ever ask you what you would do if a strike was called - whether you would be with the Guardsmen or the Workers? A. No, sir.
- Q. Were you ever warned by any of the Officers in the National Guard that you should not belong to the Union?
- A. Yes, I was warned that the organization was too radical for me to belong to; after I saw the posters, etc., I decided that it was too radical for me to join; I only went to one meeting.
- Q. Who warned you as to that? A. Lieutenant Higgins.

Witness, Arthur Mancini, sworn.

- Q. What is your name? A. Arthur Mancini.
- Q. Where were you born? A. I was born in Lawrence in 1908, February 11.
- Q. Are you a member of the Massachusetts National Guard? A. Yes.
- Q. For how long have you been a member of the Guard? A. Two and a half years.
- Q. What is your rating? A. Private.
- Q. Are you employed in the Print Works of the Pacific Mill? A. Yes.
- Q. How long have you been employed there? A. Five years.
- Q. Do you know Edith Berkman? A. No, sir.
- Q. Did you ever see her? A. I saw her once.
- Q. Where was that? A. At the first meeting at Jackson and Essex Streets.
- Q. Did you hear her speak? A. I don't remember whether I heard her talk or not.
- Q. Do you know Pat Devine? A. No, sir.
- Q. Did you attend any meetings at Lexington Hall? A. No.
- Q. Did you attend any meetings at 234 Essex Street? A. No, sir.
- Q. Did you ever have Edith Berkman speak to you about the National Guard? A. No, sir.
- Q. Did anyone ever speak to you about the National Guard? A. No, sir.
- Q. Did anyone ever ask you questions about the Guard? A. No, sir.
- Q. Did they know that you were a member of the Guard? A. Yes.
- Q. Who knew it? A. I had my pin on here (referring to coat- Massachusetts National Guard Pin and they saw it.
- Q. Who noticed that pin? A. That woman - Edith Berkman.
- Q. Where was this? A. At the meeting.
- Q. Did Miss Berkman say anything to you about your pin? A. Yes.
- Q. What did she say? A. I don't remember.
- Q. Did she say are you a Guardsman? A. Yes, that is it.
- Q. What did you say? A. I said Yes.
- Q. What did she say then? A. Nothing more after that.
- Q. Did she talk about the National Guard at the meeting? A. No, sir.
- Q. Did you ever have any talks with her? A. No, sir.
- Q. When she saw the pin on you, were you standing together? A. I was standing a long way off. When I came in, I was near the door and she saw the pin.
- Q. Did she speak to you then? A. No.
- Q. Did she make a speech that night? A. Yes.
- Q. Did she say anything about Guardsmen being present? A. I don't know.
- Q. Did you ever hear her speak to any of the other Guardsmen? A. No, sir.
- Q. Did you ever hear whether she asked any of the Guardsmen whether they kept any arms at the Armory, such as machine guns, etc.? A. No, sir.
- Q. Did you ever hear her say anything from the platform relative to that - or did you ever hear her mention the Armory? A. No, sir.
- Q. Did she ever ask you whether you were going to be loyal to the Union? A. No, sir.
- Q. Did she ever want you to tell her how you felt about the Guard? A. No, sir.
- Q. If there was a big strike on and all the fellows went out, including your father and everybody you knew, you would have gone out on strike A. Yes.
- Q. Would you have reported at the Armory with your gun and do as you were told? A. Yes, sir.
- Q. Did she impress you with the idea that she wanted you to stop that and not bother with the Guard? A. No, never gave me that idea.
- Q. Did you ever go to Lexington Hall? A. No, sir.
- Q. Were you down around the Washington Mill the morning after the holiday? A. No, sir.
- Q. Did she ask you what the pin was (referring to Guard pin)? A. She noticed it - it had a small B on it.

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The following statements were made by the workers of the Washington, Wood and Ayer Mills while at their work.

All made in the presence of Inspector Woodcock and Officer Joseph Casey, also part of the time Corporation Officers, John Murphy and Joseph Bateman were there.

March 25, 1931.

Statement of Augustine Danahy, 21 Bruce Street, employed in the Combing Room, Washington Mill.

"I am 27 years old, single; live with my parents; born in the city of Lawrence. I first met Edith Berkman, Monday, Feb. 16th, 1931. She stopped me at the corner of Essex and Mill Streets. She had some of the fellows with her that had come out of the Combing Room, Washington Mill. At that time she asked me why I wasn't out with the rest. I told her that that strike did not effect us. She said that did not make any difference; we should be out in sympathy with the rest. I cut her short and walked up the street, as I was kind of mad and she was also. The next time I met her was on Wednesday, Feb. 18th, when our room came out. We went directly up to the Hall, 234 Essex Street; Miss Berkman was there in charge. Pat Devine was there also. She said she was delighted to see that we had come out. She had us form our committees that morning. I was assigned chairman of the Washington Mill help. The same day I was elected general chairman of the three mills. After that we held a meeting consisting of committees from the three mills. We had agreed to come to a settlement between us and the Committee from the three mills meaning Washington, Ayer and Wood, went to the Washington Mill to meet the three Agents, but when we arrived at the Washington Mill we met Mr. Johnson, Agent of the Washington. The other agents were not there. He refused to let anyone in the mill except his own help. So naturally, the rest of the committee were insulted. Four of five of this committee, including myself, all from the Washington Mill, went in and talked with Mr. Johnson. There was no agreement reached that day. The next meeting was held two days after, on Friday morning, Feb. 20th. We met in the Hall, 234 Essex Street. Miss Berkman was the only one there of the Leaders. She seemed to be always in charge. Our demands were typewritten out for us by Johanna Reed. I never heard any instructions given to the committee about raiding the Wood Mill by the leaders for Saturday morning, Feb. 21st. I know they had a secret meeting that night,-- Pat Devine and Mucci and some of the strike committee but I was not in that. At a meeting held in Needham Hall I heard Edith Berkman and Pat Devine speak to the strikers informing them just how to form in mass picketing, to go in twos and counter march on the sidewalk so in that manner they would prevent any of the help from going into the mill to work. Friday morning, I was around the Wood Mill,-- that was before the police were sent out. Mucci was the only leader there that morning but there was no disturbance. There was a meeting held Friday night Feb. 20th. at Needham Hall,--which I attended. In the rear of the main hall back of the stage there is an anti-room. I was called from the main meeting, told that I was wanted in the secret meeting, so I was taken into the anti-room where evidently Pat Devine and Mucci had been talking to the committee, for they had just stepped down and stepped to one side. I think they were suspicious of me. I was then told and given to understand that the committee were to go to the Wood Mill the next morning and force the help in the spinning room out. Alex Danelovich was in that committee. The next morning, Sat. Feb. 21st., we all met at 234 Essex Street between 6.00 and 6.30 the Wood Mill. I went in with the rest, and I stopped some in the spinning room. When they left the spinning room I mill. I did not go to the other rooms. I then came back Street and did not go near the Washington Mills.

Edith Berkman and Pat Devine talked to the committee plans how they could get into the Shawsheen Mills to get owing to that mill being all surrounded by private prop

March 19, 1931.

Statement of John Nahorsky, made at the Nashua Police Headquarters in the presence of Chief Inspector Stearns of Nashua, City Marshal O'Brien, Inspector Woodcock and Immigration Officer Chase.

"I left Russia in 1908, came by Rotterdam and Holland. Landed in New York City. Went direct to St. Louis. I lived in St. Louis 20 years; lived on 7th and 8th Street, cannot remember the number; lived with a family named Beavies or Bavis; I had a Grammar school education when I came over; I attended the evening school in St. Louis; I learned my trade there as "Metal Pattern Maker"; also worked there as a laborer.

I am a citizen. I took out my first papers in St. Louis five or six years ago and my second, two or three years ago; was made a citizen in St. Louis Court held in Post Office Building. (Later said he got a High School education in Lithuania.) I lived in St. Louis 20 years ago, then went to Chicago, worked one year there on a Polish Paper called "Worker's Tribune". From Chicago I went to New Bedford where I took up with the Union. I stayed in New Bedford from Jan. or Feb., 1930 to Sept. 1930, when I came to Lawrence,. While in New Bedford I received \$20.00 a week and in Lawrence I received \$15.00. I was sent here as an organizer. I was relieved in Lawrence on Sept., 1930, by Miss Berkman. I then came to Nashua where I have been in business with a partner. I have no connection whatever now with the Union. While in Lawrence my duties were to better conditions in general for the workers. I did the correspondance work. (Admitted to Marshal O'Brien that he had a printed list of resolutions drawn up such as O'Brien read off to him.) Said he was interested in Lenine's work; also interested in the Daily Worker paper. Said he was married but did not know where his wife was at present time. Said that while he was in New Bedford and Lawrence working as an organizer for the National Textile Workers Union his pay was sent to him from the Headquarters of the N.T.W.U. in New York City. Asked if that office was not affiliated with the Communist Party he refused to answer, for the reason that it was not in his capacity to answer questions. Said while in Lawrence he said that he made speeches on the Common and other places. Said that he came here in interest of the workers. Asked if he did not make speeches in interest of the National Revolution and he said revolutions were not made by speeches; said revolutions originated from conditions, just the same as history shows; said that he did not know any more about conditions in Russia than any ordinary citizen. Said that when he first came to Lawrence he stopped in the Franco Belgian club on Mason St., then got acquainted with Selerno and later lived on Saratoga Street, but did not know the number.

First met Miss Berkman when she came to Lawrence to relieve him and took up her duties as Dist. Organizer. First met Murdock in New Bedford at the Union Headquarters. "I was there 7 or 8 months. The strike was all over when I went there. I had met Murdock in the National Headquarters in New York City." Said that while he was in New Bedford and Lawrence, he done no other work except to organize the Union, meet the workers at the meetings after meeting them at their homes and other places. Only talked against speeding up machinery and bettering conditions in general for the workers. Said he was friendly with Selerno and had stayed at his home different times. Said Selerno had helped him out considerably in many ways. Says that he does not go to church as he has no time for that; said that International revolution was not his mission,- it was to better conditions for the workers.

Statement of John Nahorsky, -cont'd.

Said he hired the hall at 181 Essex Street and had written some communications to Headquarters in New York. Asked if he believed in recognition of Soviet Russia, said yes he did believe in it. "I believe in government being well organized." Said he believed that product belonged equal - no rich, no poor- and believed in Lenine's theories. Said that he did not know much about the children's league; said that he hardly knew that there was one. "But I do know they organize the children." Said he was sick the reason he gave up as organizer in Lawrence; said when he came to Lawrence there were about 75 members and when he left there were two or three hundred; said that he spoke two or three times in the Belgian Hall to women and children. Also said that he considered himself a desirable citizen. Said that he never read a book called "Red Dawn", but was interested in the "Revolt of Lenine" and the "Dailey Worker", and had read Dickenson's writing and London's, also detective stories.

March 6, 1931.

Statement of Alex Danilevich , 49 Willow Street, under arrest for Conspiracy, made at the County Jail at Lawrence to Inspector Woodcock and Officer Casey.

We first told him who we were. I said, "I am Inspector Woodcock and this is Officer Casey. We would like to have a talk with you if you care to talk to us." He said, "I don't care. I can talk." He then said, "I have a lawyer who said he was going to get me out." "Well," I said, "If you don't want to talk, you don't have to." He said again, "I don't care."

He said he was born in Russia and was 40 years old. Came to this country in 1913 on the steamship Russia. Landed in New York City and went to Peabody, Mass. where he worked for 8 years, then came to Lawrence and has worked 10 years at the Washington Mill, Combing room.

"I was never married and I have no other relatives in this country. I have never taken out citizen papers. I was afraid I could not talk good enough. This is the first time I have ever been arrested. I am not a Communist and I have never joined any unions and did not sign any cards. I only belong to the Russian Progressive Party.

I worked Friday night, Feb. 13, and when they came out on strike Monday, Feb. 16, I did not go in again. I went to the Lexington Hall one night and I heard three persons talk. I heard someone say they were the leaders. I did not know who they were that night. Someone in the crowd told me they spoke about Police Officer #62, as I could not tell what they were saying. They wanted me to serve on the Russian committee but I told them I could not talk good enough.

The next time I met the leaders was the day I was arrested. I heard someone say the strike was over so I went up in the Hall on Essex Street to find out if they were going to work. The three leaders were there and I learned for the first time that they were Berkman, Devine and Murdock, and while there I heard someone say that was the Mayor, and then there was a rush and I saw people jumping out the window. I got frightened. I don't know much more that happened. Some police-officer hit me on the head and then I was arrested."

March 5, 1931

Statement of John Czarnecki, 46 Allen Street, arrested for Conspiracy, made at the Essex County Jail at Lawrence in the presence of his attorney, McAnally, Immigration Officer Chase, Inspector Woodcock, Officer Joe. Casey and Frank Gessing, 197 Prospect Street acting as interpreter.

"I am 51 years old, born in Poland, and came to this country in 1906 with wife and one child, a girl, Annie. Landed in Charleston, South Carolina. Was there about 3 months, then went to Chicago, then came to Lawrence. Have lived here in Lawrence 23 years. Never have been arrested before. My family now consists of wife, Nellie, and 8 children, - Annie, 25 years, married, Joseph, 23, Edward, 21, John, 1 Edna, 17, Emil, 13, Leona, 10, and Stanley, 8.

I have two sisters in the old country and one sister living in Chicago. I have been employed in the Wood Mill Combing room and I am in hopes to have my work back when I get out.

I was in the 1912 and 1919 strikes but never took any active part (Said he did not know what a Communist was. Had read about it in the Polish papers.)

I attended one meeting in Lexington Hall on Tuesday night, Feb. 2. I heard Miss Berkman speak, also Devine and Murdock, also an Italian speaker. Heard them say to get Police #62.

I have been in the rooms at 234 Essex Street but never signed up for the Union or signed any cards, and never got any due book. I have heard Devine, Berkman and Murdock advising the people that they ought belong to the Textile Workers, also heard the three of them say they were organizers. Never heard Devine say that he was a red, or any of the speakers say they were Red's.

I saw members signing up but never heard any remarks about that making them a Red. I never heard any speaker telling them to fight back.

I had only been in the room at 234 Essex Street about 5 minutes before Peter Carr and the Mayor came to the door. Heard Miss Berkman say that he would have to wait. Then there was some talk about voting after the Mayor went out. The majority was for letting them both in, Peter Carr and the Mayor. Devine went out and was arrested. After that, Miss Berkman sent word that they would not do any more talking with the Citizen Committee until the police let Devine go. Miss Berkman went out and came in again saying to the members, "Hold the door. Keep the police out." Then the police came in and arrested us.

I made application once for citizenship, fifteen years ago, but I never went through. I never filed the papers. I have never been out of the U.S. since I first landed here."

Statement of Augustine Danahy-cont'd.

On the morning of the 26th, we got there about 7.30 A.M. We were supposed to meet the Citizen's Committee at 9 A.M. The three Leaders, Berkman, Devine and Murdock were there, and in their talk we could see that they were only trying to prolong the strike. And while the meeting was on Edith Berkman announced that the Mayor was outside. All the committee began yelling to let him in, but it was agreed to let him go down stairs and wait fifteen minutes, as Miss Berkman said he may overhear what was being said. It was the voice of the Committee to let the Mayor in and the next I heard was that Commissioner Carr was at the door. Pat Devine went out but failed to come back. (Q. Do you know that Pat Devine came out and told Commissioner Carr and the Mayor that the Committee just voted not to receive them? A. No. I did not, and if he did tell them that it was not true.) A short time later someone reported that Pat Devine was arrested. Miss Berkman and Murdock then said, 'we will not do anymore business until Pat Devine is released.' Shortly after that the Mayor came in again with two of the Citizen's Committee, - the same demands were made of him to let Pat Devine go, but he told them that it was beyond him, but both the leaders, Miss Berkman and Murdock, insisted that he could get him out as he being chief executive of the city, could, by being responsible for him, let him go. He then left, and I was selected to go down stairs with a member from the Trade Unity League and another committeeman from the mills to draw up a report for the papers. This fellow from the Trade Union had been previously voted out of the meeting, three or four days ago, but still he was hanging around there taking an active part. I never heard his name mentioned. The three of us were drawing up the report down stairs and had it practically completed when I looked out the window and saw a crowd running around outside. I got suspicious and started out, and on my way down stairs I passed Marshal O'Brien and some officers going up. When I got out the door I found the patrol backed up to the door. That is practically all the dealings I had with them. I recall now that every arrest made or the banner carriers bothered by the police, the leaders would always bring it up in their speeches, in an inciting way, saying 'But they always come around to see you at election time.'"

Statement of Augustine Danahy- cont'd.

agree on any plan. They suggested that they all go in automobiles and walk in with the help, but we could not see how we could get away with it in that manner as the inspectors in the mill would get on to us, so we could not come to any agreement on that mill and no-one went there.

At a meeting held in Lexington Hall I heard Pat Devine talking about Father McDonald; that Father McDonald had criticized Edith Berkman as being a Red Breeze or Red Flame from Russia. Devine said if it was a red breeze it was a good one and had done away with the nine combs. I accused Edith Berkman and Pat Devine one night after a meeting of being connected with the Reds. They didn't say they were or they wouldn't deny it.

One morning at a meeting in the Hall, 234 Essex Street, I heard Edith Berkman and Pat Devine in their speeches telling the strikers to get Police Officer #62.

In all my talk to the committee and strikers in the open meetings I always told them not to do any property damage or assault anyone whatever. Devine said after my talk that if they are going to step on us we will give them plenty of trouble.

I could see that these leaders were planning on a long seige of strike as at one meeting there was a girl speaking from some relief organization. She said that she would give aid to the sick or anyone that got injured during the strike. This was at 234 Essex Street.

I have seen the pictures of Lenine and Trotsky; that is, there was two pictures there and one of the italian committeemen told me they were Lenine and Trotsky.

I was on all negotiations between the Citizen's committee and the Agents. And I was there on Feb. 25th., the morning we were first going to meet the Citizen's Committee at the City Hall. Edith Berkman, Pat Devine and Murdock were there. We were wrangling over the time and a half. I said, they won't give it to us, - they will close the mill down first. I said that I knew they were only making now a quarter of a cent a yard on some of their cloth, as competition was so keen, and at that Edith Berkman got up and went down stairs and came back with a red book, written by Jack Dunn on capital and labor. She read to the Committee just what, as she said, was the profit made now by the American Woolen Company, when in fact, they were figures taken when William M. Wood was in charge years ago. (I know this as I have the book now at home.) But she gave the committee the impression they were figures at the present time. She was misleading all the way. When we left, Miss Berkman insisted if there was anyone at the meeting in the City Hall outside of the Agents for them to insist that she, Miss Berkman be called in also. We went to the City Hall, but did not come to any agreement. We then returned back to the Hall and reported to the three leaders, Berkman, Devine Murdock and Jim Reed, that we came to no agreement. I heard Edith Berkman say that Mayor Landers tried to make a date with her in the corridor of the City Hall. She said -he wanted to take me out to dinner but I refused to go with him; - I told him I wouldn't because he was a man that was giving so much to concerns, but would not give any to the workers. Edith also talked and told them that she did not approve of having anything to do with the municipal departments, and did not want any deals with them -the outsiders, and would not have anything to do with the city ballot box for voting.

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March 19, 1931.

Statement of Joseph Tomaselli,
#358 Merrimac Street, Methuen.

"I am employed in the Ayer Mill. I first became affiliated with Edith Berkman---Patrick Devine---and Mucci on Tuesday, Feb. 17, 1931, the second day after the combers walked out of the Washington Mills, when I attended a meeting that evening at #234 Essex Street. I was assigned as acting chairman of the Ayer Mill Committee. I was active until February 26, 1931 the day that Miss Berkman and Patrick Devine were arrested. I was taken sick that day and was unable to attend any further meetings. Friday evening, February 20, 1931, at a meeting that was held in #234 Essex Street, Miss Berkman, Patrick Devine and Mucci got the strike committee together and they planned out the raid on the Wood Mill for Saturday, the 21st. We agreed to go in with the help at 7 A.M. I was put in charge of 18 or 20 men of the different committees--"picked men". She told us to carry "lunch bags so that they would take us for the regular help." She said that she had it fixed by a worker in the mill that as soon as we were all in the Mill, starting in the spinning room, that he would stop all the motors and we were to see that everybody went out. This was carried out just as they planned and when we went to the other rooms we stopped motors and made the help come along with us until we had everybody out in the entire Wood Mill. I was the last to leave. Mucci was over to the mill, as was also Miss Berkman. Devine was there also. Miss Berkman and Patrick Devine showed how to create a mass picket line around the Mills. He said that it was plain to be seen that these leaders wanted to prolong the strike. I, at different times in the meeting heard Murdock--Devine--and Miss Berkman tell the people to go out and get Officer #62. Mucci was the Italian speaker. Said that he was in the rooms at the time of Devine's arrest and heard Miss Berkman and Mucci talking about Patrick Devine's arrest and they said that if they did not get Pat out "We won't go on with any more work." When the Mayor left the committee room after talking to the committee I walked out with him and was not there when the police arrested Miss Berkman, John Czarnicki and Alexander Danilevich were considered by the leaders as the best captains and they were with the committee on the evening of the 20th of February when they were planning on the raid at the Wood Mill for Saturday morning the 21st. Women and others were much alarmed and appeared somewhat scared as we went through the Wood Mill ordering and threatening people to leave their work and come out with us.

March 5, 1931.

Statement of Fred Conti, 175 Elm Street, employed in the Shipping Dept. of the Washington Mill.

"I was not working in the Washington Mill when the strike was called. I became active and was put on the strike committee. I attended all their meetings and worked with them until around the time of the arrest of Miss Berkman, Devine and Murdock, then I began to learn that they were not working in good faith, that they were trying to prolong the strike. Then I broke away from them.

I heard Miss Berkman, Devine and Murdock calling on the strikers in different speeches that Police #62 had struck or pushed some striker and for them not to forget him.

I was the one that led the parade Tuesday, Feb. 24, at the Wood Mill. I was told by Joseph Mucci, "Italian Leader" to form the parade and go to the Osgood Street gate as that was the weakest, and force our way into the mill and drive the people out. I have been keeping the young fellows together and parading around on the picket lines and Miss Berkman, Devine and Murdock have told me different times to keep up the good work.

I was in the crowd that forced the gate Saturday Morning, Feb. 21, and came into the mill. Miss Berkman was there and in the mill also.

March 5, 1931.

Statement of Elizabeth Bowden, 34 East Pleasant Street, Lawrence, employed in the Drawing Room of the Washington Mill.

"I was at my work Saturday morning, Feb. 21, 1931, when a crowd came rushing into our room, coming from the Dressing Room through the tunnel. They said they had come out from the Wood Mill and for us to come out. They came in the second time and hollered for us to get out or we would get slashed and at that we, myself and the other girls, working near by, grabbed our clothes and ran out."

March 5, 1931.

Statement of Cornelious Regan, watchman at the Washington Mills.

"Saturday morning, Feb. 21, 1931, around 10 A.M., I saw a crowd coming up Canal Street from the direction of the Wood Mill. When they got to Newbury Street some of them went up toward Essex and the others came along to the corner opposite our bridge and others came and joined them. Then they started across the bridge towards the mill. I met them and hollered "Go back. You can't come in here." Some one said, "Like Hell we will" and at that I ran to shut the gates but they beat me to it, and rushed by me into the mill. I cannot remember of seeing any one in the crowd that I knew. I estimate the crowd around three hundred. We managed to get the main gate closed and then the ones on the outside made a rush for the other gate west and opposite the entrances to the escalators. The agent, Mr. Johnson, came along and assisted us. These gates being closed but not locked they tried to pull them open. One fellow reached through and got hold of the padlock that hung on a short chain, but I managed to break his hold and lock the gates, keeping part of the crowd out. The others then had gone in to the mill.

March 5, 1931.

Statement of Thomas Whiteside, Asst. Watchman at the Washington Mill.

"I was at the gate with Regan when the crowd rushed the gate. We tried to stop them. Hollered for them to go back. They said, "Like Hell we will", and we tried to shut the gates but they got by us."

March 6, 1931.

Statement of Helen Dennis, 97A Ferry Street. Employed in the Drawing In Room at the Washington Mills:

I was at my work, Saturday morning, February 21, 1931, around 9:15 or 9:30; when I heard the noise of loud talking, and a crowd of 75 people came into the room telling every one to get their clothes and come out. They then went through to another room. The Boss said, 'Don't get excited' and shut the door between the rooms. The crowd then came back again telling us to get our clothes and come out. I heard some one say to Mrs. Flannagan, 'Hurry up and get your clothes on or we will carry you out'. So then Mr. Marsden told us we had better go out.

I was rather frightened so I went out with the rest of the girls.

I did not recognize any one in the crowd.

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March 6, 1931.

Statement of Mrs. Julia Flannagan, 89 Marble Avenue, Lawrence. Employed in the Drawing In Room of the Washington Mills;

I was sitting at my work, on Saturday morning, February 21, 1931, around 9:30 o'clock, we had heard that some one had been in to the Mending Room, and just then the crowd came in to our room telling us to get our clothes and come out. There was, I should say, between 50 and 75 people in the crowd. They went out and some one closed the door. Then they came back and one of the men said to me, 'You get your hat and coat and come on, or I will carry you out'. That frightened me so that I went to the Boss and asked him what we should do. He told us we had better go out.

I could not recognize any of them.

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March 6, 1931.

Statement of Mrs. Salvatrice Santapoala, 54 Summer Street.
Employed in #3 Spinning Room of the Washington Mill:

I was at my work, Saturday morning, February 21, 1931, when the crowd came into our room. I was stooped over cleaning up when I heard a noise of some one hollering. I first thought some one had got hurt, but when I looked up and saw the crowd and heard them talking loud, I did not know what they were saying. But when some one pulled the switch and stopped the motor, I got frightened at the crowd and fainted and was taken into the Mill Hospital. I have been in two other strikes, so that was why I got frightened.

They did not say anything to me, and I did not know any one in the crowd.

This statement was obtained through Pasquale Camparone, 45 East Haverhill Street, who works in the same room, acting as Interpreter.

* * *

March 6, 1931.

Statement of Mrs. Evelyn Cleary, 53 Wilmot Street. Employed in the Drawing In Room of the Washington Mills:

I was at my work, Saturday morning, February 21, 1931, when 75 or 100 people came into our room hollering for us to get out. I became frightened and hysterical and can not tell just what was said or done, but I went out with the rest.

Tuesday morning, February 24, I came in to work. There were four fellows went through the room walking in pairs with their heads down.. I heard them say, 'If you don't want to get slashed you had better get out', but they did not stop.

March 5, 1931.

Statement of Max Faerber, 99 Ferry Street, Overseer of the Drawing Room, Washington Mill.

"Around 10 A.M. Saturday, Feb. 21, 1931, a crowd of about 25 people, mostly men, rushed through my room ordering everyone to stop work and come out. I did not hear them make any threats. They evidently did not think that my workers were getting out quick enough so they came back the second time. There was no damage done."

March 5, 1931.

Statement of Amos Hawkins, Overseer of the Twisting Room in the Washington Mills.

"Around 10 A.M. Saturday morning, Feb. 21, 1931, everything was going along great when I saw this crowd coming towards my room. I tried to shut the door to keep them out, but I could not and in trying to get them closed in some manner my fore finger on my right hand got jammed so that I had to go right away to have it treated, and when I got back to my room they had all gone out."

March 10, 1931.

Statement of Hollan Garth, Supt. of the Yarn Dept. Washington Mill.

"On Saturday morning, Feb. 21st, 1931, I was traveling through the mill and my attentions were called to the crowd of strange people going through the room stopping motors, causing a general uproar all through the mill and ordering our employees in the mill to get on their things and get out. I should say there were at least fifty people, women and men, in all. My overseers can give you a better idea of conditions."

March 10, 1931

Statement of Joseph Marsden, Overseer of Weaving under Supt. Garth, Washington Mill.

"On Saturday morning, Feb. 21st, 1931, (we have six rooms in all) around 10 o'clock A.M., a crowd of between ninety and a hundred people, men and women, were going around stopping the motors and shouting at my help to put on their clothes and get out, intimidating my help by putting them in fear. They were in my rooms about one-half hour. All my help went out under my advice, no damage done except stopping of motors of which there were 480 individual motors stopped."

March 10, 1931.

Statement of Christopher P. Russell, Overseer #3 & 4 Spinning Rooms, Washington Mill, under Supt. Garth.

"On Saturday morning, Feb. 21, 1931, I got word that there was a crowd going through the mill, so I met them at the top of the stairs. I tried to stop them by telling them to go back. Some one in the crowd said, "Go back, go back, you son of a bitch,- that's what they told us in the Wood Mill." They went right on into the room starting hollering, "Come out, come out," and stopping the motors, seven in all. They left and went into another room, #2 spinning, and I started up the motors. But they came right back and stopped the motors again. They put my help all in fear and practically forced them all out from their work. No damage done to goods."

March 10, 1931.

Statement of Joseph Riedel, 1 King Street, Lawrence, Mass.
Employed as second hand in the Washington Mill Weave room.

"On the morning of February 21, 1931, I was over between the looms when the speed went down and a weaver named James Kerkes came over to me and he said, 'Keep out of the main alley or they will kill you as there is a mad crowd out there.' I went out to the main alley and I saw the crowd going down to the further end of the room, stopping looms as they went along. After the mob got in, within five minutes, they had the whole room stopped. What they had done was to throw the emergency breakers out. These emergency breakers control the power of the looms and the only men who are authorized to touch these breakers are members of the Electrical Department. In the afternoon with Chief Electrician, Schofield, I checked up the emergency breakers and found that about twelve breakers had been pulled out. Now, as an official of the Washington Mills, I can say on my own authority that no one in the weave room would touch those emergency breakers until an electrician was around. I can say that it was the outside mob who pulled the breakers and stopped the machinery. There were 360 motors stopped in all."

cont'd.

Joseph Riedel's statement continued:

Owing to the wave of terrorism which they threw into the workers, there was no more work in the department that day."

March 10, 1931

Statement of James Krekes, 106 Spruce St., Lawrence, Mass., Loom fixer, Washington Mills.

"About 10 A.M. February 21, 1931, I saw a crowd in front of the mill. It seemed to me that there was a couple of hundred. The first thing I knew, they were in the weave room. A gang of about ten young fellows were in the front and they were yelling. They scared me so that I dropped whatever I was doing and ran out. I met the second hand and I told him he better keep away. They were acting so wild when they rushed in I was under the impression they would kill everybody."

March 10, 1931

Statement of Victor Staelen, 81 Springfield St., Lawrence, Mass. Loom fixer, Washington Mills.

"A crowd of between 75 and 100 men and women came into #2 weave room between 10 and 10:15 A.M. and after they arrived, the speed stopped in some of the looms. I had to jump out of the way as a whole mob coming in pushed me out of the way. The majority of the mob was yelling not to start up again after the power had been turned off."

March 10, 1931.

Statement of Theodore George Hoelzel, 1 Tower St., Methuen, Mass.

"About 10 A.M. 20 or 25 people walked into #4 weave room and they walked through the alleys and some of the weavers were sweeping and they pulled the brooms away from the weavers and threw the brooms under the looms. I saw some of the strangers who were walking through the rooms step over and turn the motors off and stop the looms. I saw about ten different looms stop in this manner and so to avoid trouble had the whole room shut down and sent the help home." Witnesses who will corroborate the above:

Arthue Volger, 90 Currier St., Methuen, Mass., Weaver, Washington Mills,

Edward Farrell, 61 Swan St., Lawrence, Mass., Weaver, Washington Mill,

John Volger, 37 Gage St., Methuen, Mass., Loom Fixer, " "

H. Volger, 8 Dewey Street, Methuen, Mass.,

Rudolph Krotezel, 143 Tenney*St., Methuen, Mass.

March 10, 1931.

Statement of Michael Schofield, 49 Birchwood Road, Methuen, Mass., Overseer Electrical Dept., Washington Mill.

"On Saturday morning about 10 A.M., Feb. 21, 1931, the people rushed the mill, tripping F K 20 oil circuit breakers and switches on motors in each room, causing a complete shut down of the mill. The expense of the Electrical Dept. was the labor cost for three electricians until 10:30 P.M. that night, consisting of checking and testing the switches and motors in the different rooms, so that all breakers would be put back in place again after they were tripped, so that they would be in good condition for the next run."

March 9, 1931.

Statement of Joseph England, 44 Perley Road, North Andover, Second Hand in Woolen Spinning, Wood Mill:

On the night of Friday, February 20, 1931, I was at my work in the Woolen Room. I work days, but have to stay in until the night help gets started at 6 o'clock. I had taken the pay checks down to the Pay Office Window, and passed them out to the night help as they came in. When they were all given out, I returned to the Room where I found all the Mules and Cards stopped. I could not say who stopped them. I saw five out-siders there who were intimidating my help. I made no talk to them, but went for a Watchman, and when he came and saw the conditions he made no talk to them. They had all stopped work, motors were down, and all crowded together, my help and the out-siders. They were mostly Italian help, and were talking their language. The American help all had their street clothes on, both day and night help. Then they all went out, night and day help together. This would be around 6:10 PM.

Saturday morning, February 21, 1931. On opening up, at about 7:15, about 15 fellows came into the room after we had started up work with practically all the day help. These fellows stopped all the motors. Then the help all joined them and walked out, hollering for every one to come out with them. There was no damage done.

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March 9, 1931.

Statement of Sam Wright, 110 Exeter Street, Section Hand in Woolen Spinning, Wood Mill, under Overseer England:

On Friday night, February 20, 1931, it was my turn to work until 9:00 PM. I was in the room when those five out-siders came in. When they began stopping the motors, I asked them who stopped the motors. One said, 'I did!'. I went and got a drink of water, and he followed me. He said, 'You are a section hand, and you had better get out of here'. I left him and went to the toilet, but he followed me. Then two others joined him, and he said, 'Are you going to butt in?'. I said, 'No, I work until 9:00 o'clock'. He then said, 'You are getting a medal for this'. I said, 'Do you see any on me?'. When I saw that the three were getting around me, I began pulling out my wrench. I think one of them saw it for he said something to the one that was talking to me, and he said, 'I have a knife, and I will run it into your heart'. I moved away from them and went to work on a Mule. Then the lights went out, and I did not see them again.

On Saturday morning, February 21, 1931, I was the first one in at 6:30 AM. I started up the motors, and soon after we got started up about 7:15, a crowd came through the room hollering for every one to come out. They stopped the motors as they went through. All went out. No damage done.

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Mar. 9, 1931

Statement of Robert Wakeham, Overseer, of English
Drawing, Wood Mill, consisting of three rooms, Sections A, B, & C.

On Saturday morning, Feb. 21, 1931, my help started work at 7:30 A M, and at 8:00 a mob of 1000 came rushing through the Dept., stopping motors, yelling for everyone to get out, which caused all of my help to dress and leave the rooms. My help all appeared very much excited and frightened. There were between 400 and 500 of my help driven out.

There was no damage done to belts, goods, or machines.

Statement of Bennett Whitehead, Overseer, of English
Drawing, Wood Mill, consisting of three rooms.

On Saturday morning, Feb. 21, 1931, my help started at 7:15 A M. I was first notified at my Office that there were some fellows going through my rooms, stopping the motors. I went right out and met them in the 3rd room. There were, I should say, eight fellows. I asked them what they were doing. One said, "We are going to get everyone out." I told them they had no right to be in there and also told them they had no right to be stopping the motors. One said, "What is the matter with you? We don't want any efficiency men." I asked who he was, and he said, "Joseph Tomaselli, and I work in the Ayer Mill," and that he began hollering for everyone to come out. At that my help, consisting of about 300, put on their clothes and walked out. Some of the girls were frightened.

These fellows had stopped all of the motors. I personally saw the motors stopped in Section C Room.

I think they started in my room to get the workers out.

There was no damage done in my rooms whatever.

Statement of James Richardson, Overseer of Weaving,
Wood Mill.

On Saturday morning, Feb. 21, 1931, my help started at 7:15 A M. I was in the filling room when I heard the Looms stop over me in Section C. I immediately went up to that room, where I saw 7 or 8 fellows. One of them said to me, "Mr. Richardson, why don't you send your help out, they are the only ones that are working?" They had stopped all the motors. Then they went out to Section B, and pulled the motors there. They then left, and I got the motors going again in all the rooms. They were gone awhile and came back and stopped all the motors again in the three sections. My help all stayed in and when they did not return my help all started to work. My help was all more or less frightened. No damage done.

Mar. 9, 1931

Statement of Gurdo DeQuattro, 113 Elm St., employed in the Wood Mill, Combing Room.

I went out on strike Wednesday morning, Feb. 18, 1931, that is, when I came to work at 5:45 A M and got to the mill I found pickets out telling me and my father not to come in, so we stayed out. Did not go to the mill that morning. The pickets were from the Washington. They told us if we went to work that morning they would hit us.

The next day I went up to 234 Essex st., and was put on a committee representing my room. I never signed up with the union.

Friday night, Feb. 20, 1931, I attended a meeting at Lexington Hall. Miss Berkman and William Murdock talked. I heard them tell the workers to go to the Wood Mill Saturday morning, Feb. 21, and go in the mill and tell them to come out and stop the speed. I was outside the mill and did not go with them. I was not at the Washington Mill when the strikers went there.

I heard Mucci, an Italian Leader tell the fellows out in front of the Wood Mill Saturday morning, Feb. 21, "Don't let anyone go in to work. If they go, beat them up." Then he told us all to go over to 234 Essex st., and join the union.
* * *

Statement of Carmen De Marco, 133 Maple St., employed in the Wood Mill, Combing Room.

I came out on strike Tuesday, Feb. 17, and went to 234 Essex St., and was put on a committee there in the afternoon. I attended a meeting at the Lexington Hall, Feb. 24. I heard Devine say that an Officer went over and struck someone. He said he went to the Officer and told him that he couldn't do that. The strikers asked who the cop was. Devine said "Do you want to know?" They said, "Yes." "The number is 62," he said, "do you know what we will have to do with him?" Someone in the crowd said, "Hit him with a keystone brick." Devine said, "No, I will tell you what to do. Three or four citizens ought to go down and see City Marshal O'Brien and tell him to tell #62 not to be so fresh." Miss Berkman seemed to be the head Organizer as she was the one that would meet the different strikers and ask them to sign up and join the N.T.W.U.

March 24, 1931.

Statement of Ernest J. Appleyard, 1 Smith Lane, Methuen, Mass.,
Second Hand in Spinning Room, Ayer Mill.

"On Tuesday morning, Feb. 24, 1931, I was in the middle of the room to take the help in, (that was my business to take the help in, that had been out the previous week) when these boys showed up, four boys. When they saw me they went up to the twist room. They were quiet. The next time I saw them they were at the wool shop door. They went through the wool room to the east end where they came in to our department. The motors stopped and the girls all left their work running down the room and told me that they were being chased out. They were all very much excited and frightened, and all went out but one girl who had been threatened with the steel cap. She was afraid to go out. There was another fellow and two girls got in. I asked the fellow what he was looking for and he said, 'for a job.' I said, 'Don't come around today, come some other time.' He went then into the hallway in the wool room and came in again. This is the same fellow that had the steel cap. There were about fifty employees driven out of this room."

March 10, 1931.

Statement of John H. Harrison, 80 Philip St., Section Hand in the
Spinning Room of the Ayer Mill.

"On Tuesday morning, Feb. 24, 1931, around 7:20 A.M. there were four fellows in the room. Two of them had worked here and two were strangers. The motors had all been stopped in the room, three motors in all. These fellows had gone right through half of the room, hollering 'Every one out, every one out.' I saw that one of them had a steel cap used to cover bobbins in his hand, and saying, 'Every body out.' The help then practically all left, very much frightened, and in fear. No damage done to goods or machines."

STATEMENT OF EDDIE AUGUSTA

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STATEMENT OF
EDDIE AUGUSTA, 129 OAK ST., LAWRENCE, MASS.

I am twenty-seven years old; married, have one child. I am a citizen; born in Lawrence; employed in the Ayer Mills Combing Room for three years.

I joined the National Textile Workers Union February 24, 1931, and paid fifty cents to Johanna Reed, and she gave me a slip later. I was given a card in the room where I joined.

On February 24, 1931, I went to the meeting at Lexington Hall. The hall was full - about 5000 people there anyway. Pat Devine came up there first. Edith Berkman wasn't there at that time, but Murdock was there, - if I remember rightly.

Pat Devine was the first speaker. I was there with my brother-in-law when Devine started to talk. He said: "My friends, this is the first day of the strike, and we are coming stronger and stronger, and every day in every way, we are licking the bosses."

He went on after to say: "There was one thing happened this morning that I want to tell you about. At the corner (he told where it was, but I didn't get where he said)----a policeman hit a fellow and punched him in the nose three or four times. Does anybody here know that cop's number?"

Four or five fellows from the crowd hollered: "Yes, we do."

"What's the number?" asked Pat Devine.

"Number 62", the fellows hollered.

Devine then said: "Well, I went to talk to the policeman, and said to him, 'You know, you can't do that!' And the policeman said to me, 'You get out of here before I do it to you!' Now, my friends, I am not telling you what to do to that policeman; just use your own judgment. The next time that fellow starts any funny business, use your own methods, because just now it isn't up to me to tell you what to do; but if the thing gets any worse I will tell you what to do. Boys, don't you say anything now, but let the girls razz him."

Now, the girls actually did form in line and go over by the Ayer Mills and razzed Number 62.

Edith Berkman said about the same things when she talked.

At a committee meeting at 234 Essex Street, February 25, the chairman was absent, so Jim Reed sat in the chair. He was giving us points on what to do when we went to see the agents. We didn't like the idea of his telling us what to do, as we felt we were able to talk with the agents without his help. But we let him talk until all the boys were getting sick of him.

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Statement of Eddie Augusta (Continued)

One fellow, Thomas D'Elia, stood up and said: "What are you doing? By the way, you're telling us what to do, and you have no right to tell us what to do when we go to see the agents. You get off that chair; you're not our chairman!"

"I know I'm not your chairman, but seeing that the chairman is not here I wanted to give you a few points."

The fellow said: "I'll give you a few points if you don't get off that chair. I'll punch you in the nose!"

At that Edith Berkman spoke up and said: "Boys, don't get sore."

They answered: "We don't want to stay here listening to him talk. We want to go home." Some remarked: "All you do is to stall us along so that we won't go up to see the agents and get this thing settled up."

She replied: "You boys have never been in a strike before, and you are getting weary of everything. You're getting excited over nothing at all. Why, this is nothing serious! What would you have done if you had been down in Gastonia where we were? That was a real strike. This is no strike yet."

Just then the chairman of our committee walked in; pulled out his watch and said: "Boys, I'm late, and we've got to go to see the agents."

The boys hollered at him: "Come on, then let's get going!"

Edith Berkman interrupted again, and said: "Wait a while, boys. Don't go so soon."

The boys came back with: "We promised to meet them at a certain time, and they're waiting for us."

"Well, let them wait," she said, "It will do them good. We have to wait for what's coming to us; let them wait for what's coming to them. I have a few things to say before you go to the city hall."

So we all sat down again, and the chairman (our chairman) ~~sat~~ sat in the chair.

Then Miss Berkman said: "I'll be back in a minute", and went downstairs to the other hall. She came up with a book which she opened to a certain page. She seemed to know where that certain page was, And she said, "Now, listen here, boys. I have something here to show you. When you go to the agents today they will tell you that the American Woolen Company in the last so many years have lost so much money. Tell them that they are liars, because I can prove it by this book."

She showed two or three of the fellows in the committee what was written in that book, - that the American Woolen Company from the

Statement of Eddie Augusta (Continued)

year 1918 up to now has been making so much money, and they could afford to pay us time-and-a-half; that there was only one year they lost money (I don't know what year she said).

One fellow stood up and made the remark: "You're sure that is not a 'red' book?"

She answered: "No, it is not."

He said then: "Well, it's got a red cover on it!"

Then the boys started to get sick of hanging around, and they were already late for the meeting with the agents, and were getting ready to go.

On the morning of February 26, there was a meeting at 234 Essex Street. We were supposed to be there at 7:30. My wife didn't want to send me. I had told her to wake me at seven o'clock, but she went to work as usual, but didn't waken me. When I woke up to was quarter of ten. I dressed, and without eating, went down to the hall. I found almost everybody there that belonged to the committee hanging around and not at all interested in the thing. When I entered the room, they said: "Hooray! There's Eddie!"

Our chairman was disgusted with everything and did not want to serve any longer. Edith Berkman was there as acting chairman. Pat Devine was there, also John Czarnecki and Aleck Danilevich. However, in my estimation I don't think Czarnecki and Danilevich had anything to do with the strike leaders at all.

Edith Berkman made the suggestion that we appoint a new chairman of the committee. (That was the day we were supposed to go see the agents to make a settlement of the strike, - at the city hall.) (The people all understood that we were going to settle the strike that day. Rumors were about that they were to have voting to settle the matter.) Well, Edith said: "You elect a new chairman of this committee." Nobody wanted to take the job, so the same fellow who was chairman before said: "Seeing that nobody wants it, I'll take it again myself. Let's get going." So he took the chair again.

About ten minutes after, the fellows were saying: "Come on; let's get this over," and Miss Berkman said, "Boys, please don't act like that. You might think you were starving. This is only the third day of the strike. You have nothing to worry about. This thing will be settled before the week is over." Some of the boys remarked that "at the rate you are going now we will never get this thing settled in a year".

Edith Berkman and Pat Devine were making fun of a certain fellow up there. They said he was a stool-pigeon for Father McDonald.

Statement of Eddie Augusta (Continued)

They called him all kinds of names. I stuck up for the fellow and said: "He went to see the agents yesterday and made one remark that he shouldn't, but we all make mistakes; so give the boy a chance. He'll make good."

Edith Berkman asked me: "Do you think he is on the level?"

I answered: "Positively he is."

She called me to one side, and said: "When you go down to the city hall today, watch him, and see that he doesn't speak with the agents alone."

This fellow did make some remarks to the agents, but I don't blame him, because he wanted to see the strike over.

Oh, the day before, on February 25, just before we went to the meeting, Edith Berkman said: "I have a suggestion to make. If you boys like it, - all right. If you think it is not all right, say so." We asked what it was, and she said: "When you go down to the city hall today you may find Father McDonald there, Peter Carr, Mayor Landers, and a lot more of them. If you are going to let those fellows stay, you tell them if they are going to stay you want your representative, Edith Berkman, to be there."

She gave us cards, and put our names on with her name, so that when we went in the chairman of the committee would recognize that we belonged to the committee and no outsiders could get in.

It happened there was nobody there but the agents.

Later on Mayor Landers walked in, and said: "Well, boys, do you care if I stay here?" We hollered that we were told that if he stayed, or anybody else, Edith Berkman had to come. Well, he went out then.

Just before he went out, the boys asked ~~xxxx~~ him to bring in cigars. He went out and got a box of cigars, and gave them to us.

When we were through with the meeting and couldn't agree, we went back to 234 Essex Street. Miss Berkman asked us what we had done. We told her we couldn't come to an agreement. She said: "Fine, boys! Good! Good!" and applauded.

One of the fellows asked: "What are you so happy about?"

She answered: "I'm glad you boys are using your heads and not letting the bosses put it over you."

"Boys", she said, "I want to tell you a good one that happened this morning. Mayor Landers offered to take me out to lunch." (We all

Statement of Eddie Augusta (Continued)

listened.) "Boys, while you were talking with the agents, Mayor Landers came outside and said? 'How are you, Edith?' I said, 'Fine, but just a little hungry.' 'Well, you needn't be', he said. 'I'll take you out to lunch.'" She said she answered: "'Go out to lunch with you! With a man that gives over \$20,000 to some concern (I don't remember the name) and not a cent to the unemployed?! I'll not go to lunch with you!'"

On the morning of February 26, at the committee meeting, there were about thirty-seven in the room, and Edith Berkman was sitting in the chair. She was telling us how to go about it when we went to see the agents.

She said: "Last night at nine o'clock, we sent four representatives to see the agents, and the agents pulled the wool over their eyes. By that I mean that the agents tricked them into ending the strike by letting the people vote for themselves."

The boys said: "Well, we've got to get the strike over somehow, and at the rate you're going it will never be over. If the people want to vote, let them vote."

So she said: "Yes. We're going to let them vote, but vote in our way."

The boys asked: "What do you mean by that?"

"Well, Mayor Landers wants you fellows to vote in his way. That would be just like a city election. Naturally they'd have policemen at every box. They would ring the boxes and the numbers would add up a lot. They could fool you easily."

The boys said: "How would you do it?"

"We'll do it our own way," she answered.

"Will that be giving the people a break?" we asked.

She answered: "Certainly. We'll have the election at Lexington Hall."

Just then somebody rapped at the door, and the fellows at the door opened it about two inches. Pat Devine was standing near the door and saw Mayor Landers and Peter Carr, and he took hold of the door and slammed it shut.

Miss Berkman got wise that Peter Carr was outside there, and said: "Sh! Sh! Sh! Keep quiet, boys, keep quiet!"

The fellows - by the looks of their faces - had never been in

Statement of Eddie Augusta (Continued)

such a situation before - and were all excited. Some of them wanted to jump out of the window, and she said: "Come back, boys! Boys, please sit down." And they did sit down.

Then Pat Devine said: "Wait a minute. What are we going to do? Are we going to let those fellows in?"

We all said: "Why, certainly. You can't keep out the Mayor of Lawrence."

He said: "Oh, yes we can. We're running this. We can control the city of Lawrence now." (Meaning in regard to the strike.)

We said to let the Mayor in. Devine said: "Well, we'll let the Mayor in, but we'll keep Peter Carr out."

So Pat Devine and a member of the committee walked out of the room to tell Mayor Landers that he could come in, but that Peter Carr had to stay out. So the Mayor came in, and the committee man came in again, but Pat Devine did not come in again.

Five minutes later Edith Berkman missed Pat Devine, and said to Mayor Landers: "Mayor Landers, where is Pat Devine?" The Mayor said: "How do I know where he is?" She said: "Open the door and see if Peter Carr and Pat Devine are out there."

The door was opened and Pat Devine was not there; neither was Peter Carr. Just then Murdock came in. He looked at Mayor Landers and said nothing at first.

So Mayor Landers asked: "Boys, may I make a remark?" We all said yes.

He said: "I have here so-and-so from the Citizens' Committee, who would like to see this strike over and would like to join you boys in the settling of this thing. Shall I let them in?"

We said: "Yes. WE'll be only too glad to let the Citizens' Committee help us get this thing straightened out."

So they went outside and called in two fellows - members of the Citizens' Committee. (I don't know their names.)

A member of the Citizens' Committee said: "Boys, you are taking a serious situation in your hands. We want to help you out. We know what the people want, and it is not what these people say you want. We want to join you in settling this matter up, and it has got to be settled today."

Just then Murdock spoke, saying: "Mr. Mayor, where's Pat Devine?" The Mayor said: "How do I know?"

Statement of Eddie Augusta (Continued)

Murdock said: "I'll tell you, you know where he is. Peter Carr and two inspectors took him away. They had no right to take him away, Mr. Mayor."

The Mayor said: "If they took him a way, I can't help that."

Then Murdock: "You, as Mayor of Lawrence, can go to Peter Carr and tell him to let Pat Devine go or this meeting will not go on."

Mayor Landers said: "I can't do that very well."

And Murdock came back with: "I'm telling you you can do that."

He said (the Mayor): "If you think I can do it, I'll try. Only - remember one thing - that I run my office and Peter Carr runs his office, and because Peter Carr and I are not very good friends, you know, I can't get many favors from him, but I'll try."

Murdock asked: "How long will it take you to go to Peter Carr?"

The Mayor answered: "Oh, half an hour or so."

So Murdock said: "We'll wait. The meeting will not go on until Pat Devine is back. If the Mayor wants to see the strike settled he will have to bring back Devine."

At that the Mayor went out, and two fellows from the committee went with him - at the suggestion of Edith Berkman - to see that Mayor Landers did go to Peter Carr, and to watch him.

While the Mayor was gone, Miss Berkman explained to us how the voting was going to be done. She said: "The voting is to be done in Lexington Hall, and there will be yellow tickets for those who want to vote "no", against going to work, and white tickets for those who want to go back to work; and there will be two barrels - one on one side of the door and one on the other side of the door, with men guarding the barrels to see that the yellow and white cards should be put into the right barrels."

She talked to us so that we thought she was right. In other words, we didn't care how they voted as long as they did vote.

But just then the Mayor came back, and said: "I am awfully sorry, but I can't do anything about Pat Devine."

We had nothing to say about it. Edith Berkman and Murdock were the only ones who talked at the time.

Murdock said: ~~XXXX~~ "What do you mean, you can't get him out?"

The Mayor replied: "I talked with Peter Carr, and he said he couldn't do anything either, because Pat Devine was arrested on a federal warrant, and he has nothing to do about that; and already Pat Devine has gone before the judge."

Statement of Eddie Augusta (Continued)

Murdock asked the Mayor was he did before he went into office. The Mayor replied that he was a dentist. He asked him then if he knew anything about law, and the Mayor replied: "No, I don't."

"Well", said Murdock, "I know something about laws. I studied Law. I not only know the laws of Massachusetts, but the laws of the state where I come from."

(While the Mayor was speaking he said, "I never even made a speech until I ran for office.")

Murdock continued: "You, as the Mayor of Lawrence, can go before the magistrate and make yourself responsible for Pat Devine. You have the power to do that, and you are the only one who can do it."

The Mayor said: "You're asking too much of me now."

"Oh, no, I'm not. If you want this meeting to go on, you'd better get Pat Devine back here, or the meeting will not go on. We'll call everything off." (Murdock said this.)

We fellows on the committee were dumbfounded; we did not know what to say. We had heard the argument between Mayor Landers and Murdock, and Murdock told us to stick it out - not to be afraid of Peter Carr, because we had the best of him, and we could get anything we wanted from them. "Why, what happened yesterday goes to show you. When we talked with the agents we made them shut off the power of every mill, and made them take the horses off the streets. If we could do that we can get anything we want, so don't be afraid boys", he said.

Well, a lot of the fellows wanted to walk out, but he stood in front of the door and would not let them out.

Edith Berkman stood up on a chair, and started hollering: "Boys, boys, don't be like that; there is nothing to be afraid of. That damned Peter Carr - he's the cause of all this trouble. We want to answer them. We're going to tell Father McDonald where he gets off; we'll tell him to mind his own business and to take care of his church and his religion; and as far as Peter Carr is concerned, we'll answer him, too. We'll tell him that the Police Department is to protect the people of Lawrence, the public and not the mill owners. They are getting paid by the mill owners to hit us in the streets and run over us with their horses, and today and yesterday they had police in automobiles to go right onto the sidewalks. They're going a little too far. We're going to show Peter Carr where he gets off."

When the Mayor went to go out the boys - or one of them - said: "Mr. Landers, don't forget to bring us some cigars." Mayor Landers said: "Are you boys hungry? You look hungry." We all said, "Yes, we are." "All right", he said, "I'll bring you back something to eat, and something else, too, that you'll all like." He went out and ten or fifteen minutes later Edith Berkman went downstairs into the other

Statement of Eddie Augusta (Continued)

hall.

All of a sudden we heard her rush up the stairs in the hallway, crying out: "Boys, boys! The police! The cops! Boys, fight them! Fight them! Don't let them take me!"

We let her into the room, and the police pushed the door open. By the time the policemen had rushed up the stairs, at least twenty of the boys had jumped out of the window, down the fire escape, coming out through some boarding house.

As soon as the policemen came in Murdock, who was in front of the door, started punching the police and fighting them back. Edith was kicking them and anything else rough-and-tumble that she could.

She was arrested and taken out after resisting. Murdock was also arrested. We all were arrested, but we were not hit because we did not fight or resist the police.

(Questioned by Inspector Woodcock)

A. At one committee meeting I heard Edith Berkman say that the policemen were not big enough to take care of the people; that they had to call in the militia; that there were some in the Armory and that the police were using their horses.

Q. At the time that Mayor Landers and Peter Carr were outside, wanting to come in, it was the voice, in fact the agreement of the committee to let them in?

A. Yes, it was.

Q. Did you know that Pat Devine told the Mayor and Peter Carr that the committee would not receive them?

A. No; nor nobody else; only himself. If he told the Mayor that, he's a liar. He is wrong.

Q. Did you ever hear Edith Berkman make any reference to Gastonia?

A. One time she said: "If the police get any rougher we'll use some of the methods and tactics that we did in Gastonia." It gave me the impression that she meant there would be some shooting, as they did down in Gastonia.

Q. When did you first meet Miss Berkman?

A. I first met her on Wednesday, February 18, 1931.

Statement of Eddie Augusta (Continued)

Q. Did you go into the Wood Mill at any time?

A. On the night of February 20, the night gang at the Wood Mill were being paid off, and the boys said it was a good chance to go into the Wood Mills and get them out. We got in line and walked in with those going to get their pay, and walked through the rooms. Most of the rooms were stopped. Five or six of us went into the Wood Carding (I think they call it that), and said: "What say, boys? Going to stop?" "We're just waiting for you." Then they dressed up and came out with us, and went down to the striker's hall. When we got there Edith Berkman said to the entire gathering: "I'm glad you are getting wise. That's the way to do it! Now, tomorrow we'll pull the others out." Devine made a similar statement.

Q. Did you go to the Wood Mills the next morning?

A. On the morning of the 21st I was over in front of the Wood Mills when all the Wood Mills workers came out and stopped in front of the mill. Something was said about the Weave Room being still in there. They made a rush and pushed in and went into the Weave Room but couldn't get them out.

Q. Did you go over to the Washington Mills that morning to try to get them out?

A. No, sir.

Q. You took no other part in that?

A. No, sir.

Q. You were not forced by anyone to go into the mills?

A. Well, not exactly.

Q. Did you see Muzzi, the Italian speaker over at the Wood Mill?

A. Yes. Outside the Wood Mill.

Q. Did you see anyone with a steel cap for a spindle in his hand threatening to drive them out?

A. No, I didn't.

Statement of Thomas D'Elia

STATEMENT OF
THOMAS D'ELIA, of 49 SHORT ST., LAWRENCE, MASS.

(Questioned by Inspector Woodcock)

Q. Where do you work?

A. Combing Room of the Ayer Mills .

Q. When did you go out on strike?

A. Wednesday afternoon, February 18.

Q. When did you first meet Edith Berkman, and where?

A. That afternoon, up at the Union hall, 234 Essex St., at a meeting there. Meeting must have begun about two o'clock.

Q. Was that a gathering of general strikers?

A. No, sir. A meeting of the Ayer Mills strikers.

Q. Who presided at that meeting?

A. Oh, Miss Berkman, Pat Devine.

Q. Was Murdock around?

A. No. He came in a few days later.

Q. What did she have to say that day?

A. Miss Berkman wanted to know what department we came from. We told her. She said: "Good!" "Now, we'll get what we're after." That is, she meant to get away from the nine combs. Then she asked us if we wanted time-and-a-half. Naturally we said yes. She told us the ~~new~~ demands of the Wood and Washington, and asked if they were agreeable to us. Of course, we all were for the five demands.

1. No efficient men.
2. No nine combs.
3. No discrimination.
4. Recognition of the union
5. Time-and-a-half

Q. Did she lay out any plans for you that day?

A. She picked the committee that afternoon, and she told us to come to the general meeting that night in the same building. She picked the chairmen.

Q. You went up?

A. Yes.

Statement of Thomas D'Elia (Continued)

Q. What happened there?

A. The three chairmen spoke - from the Wood, Washington and Ayer Mills. We said we wanted our demands, and didn't want to be treated as we were being treated. Miss Berkman said if we kept on striking we would surely win, because the mills depended on our departments. She always spoke to keep fighting; not to give in; and to get our demands.

Q. Had you joined the union up to that time?

A. No.

Q. When did you next meet her?

A. Thursday night. Miss Berkman was chairman; Pat Devine spoke, too. She asked us if we wanted to say anything. A few fellows got up and talked now and again. She had asked the whole room to join the union, yes.

Q. On Friday, February 20, did you hear further plans or hear her telling what to do about pulling the fellows out of the Wood Mills?

A. No. Some fellows got in a corner talking among themselves, - I don't know what it was about.

Q. Were you there the first day when she said something about fighting? Or anything like stopping the workers?

A. Well, she said: "Give them a cheer. They're going to fight with you to help you win your battle," when we went up there.

Q. Then you didn't hear anything about stopping the machinery, or in regard to anything like that?

A. No, sir.

Q. On Saturday morning, February 21, did you come over ^{to} the Wood Mills?

A. No. I wasn't on the picket line that morning.

Q. Were you ever over to a meeting at Lexington Hall?

A. I went to a lot of them up there.

Q. Did you at any time hear Miss Berkman or Devine advising the workers not to go in or give in?

A. Pat Devine told us not to believe President Noah's proposals. He said that the strike would be over when the strike committee decided it was over, and not until then.

Statement of Thomas D'Elia (Continued)

Q. Were you around the mills on Tuesday, February 24?

A. I heard there were going to be some fireworks. Everybody was saying that plenty of people would be going in, so most naturally when people are going in to work when there is a strike there is trouble.

Q. Did Edith Berkman or Pat Devine tell you at any time to stop the workers from going in?

A. No. They just told us not to go in because President Noah's statements as per the newspapers were false.

Q. On Tuesday, February 24, there was a meeting at Lexington Hall. Did you go up there? And did you hear Miss Berkman or anyone talking about police officer Number 62?

A. Yes, sir. Pat Devine said: "Watch out for Number 62, because he was on the picket line this morning and I was walking with a young fellow who happened to step out in front a way, so Mr. Johnny Haynes (Number 62) called the young fellow aside and started hitting him, and I stepped up and said: 'See here, you can't do that. The fellow has a right to be on the picket line.'" Then he told us in the hall, too: "Number 62 better watch out. We've got him spotted." "Another false move and you'll get into trouble."

Q. Did you hear him say: "Go get number 62"?

A. No.

Q. Did Edith Berkman make any remarks about Number 62 at that meeting?

A. Not that I know of.

Q. Were you on the committee at the meeting at 234 Essex St. on Wednesday, February 25?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Outline what took place.

A. We went over our demands that we were to present to the mill owners.

Q. Were you given any instructions on what you should do?

A. She (Miss Berkman) told us to watch our step; not to be fools; and not to give in to anything unless we could come back and report to the strikers and see if they agreed to whatever the mill owners had to tell us.

Q. Did you hear any criticism of the Citizens' Committee?

A. They criticised Father McDonald.

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Statement of Thomas D'Elia (Continued)

Q. There was a privilege granted for a mass meeting on the common at two o'clock. Were you on the common that time?

A. No. I happened to be in the hall just at that time.

Q. Did you attend a meeting on the 26th?

A. On the 26th I was up at the meeting in the hall, with the committee. They were planning on going to meet the agents. We were supposed to go to the city hall at nine o'clock. We were supposed to have a ballot. Miss Berkman had arranged it with Mayor Landers. We were talking things over. The time was going by, and no attempt was made to tell us to go over. That morning the president of the union, Jim Reed, was there. He seemed to want to do all the talking; he made himself chairman. (Every meetin we elected a chairman before we started, but at this meeting he wanted to be everything.) He said to take our time; the agents could wait all day, if they really wanted to see us. I wanted to go to meet them right away. Jim Reed said: "Before you go up to talk to the agents I want to say this. Don't go unless they withdraw the mounted police and stop the speed in the mills." (The mounted police had been on duty that morning.) Well, we had a vote, and everybody voted but I. When he saw that he turned and said: "What's the matter? Aren't you in favor of that point?" I said: "No." "What's your name?" he asked me. I told him my name. "Put it down", I said. "Who are you anyway? You're not the chairman in the first place." I told him to sit down, and let others do some talking. As soon as I said that Miss Berkman and Reed said: "That's right." "We'll pick a chairman", said Reed. (To tell the truth, I didn't like Mr. Reed; I did not like his actions.) They passed a motion that we wouldn't go up to see the agents unless the mounted police were withdrawn and unless the speeds of the three mills were stopped. Then they discussed how we were to run off the ballot.

Q. How was that to be done?

A. We were to have two barrels in each hall - In Lexington Hall, Union Hall and Needham Hall, and one barrel at each end of each hall, with a sign over one, "Do you want to return to work?" and over the other, "Do you want to keep striking for time-and-a-half?" As soon as we went in they were to take our names, give us a slip and we would put our ballot where we wanted. That was the leaders' plan.

Q. Did you go over with the committee that waited upon the agents?

A. Yes.

Q. Do you recall what Miss Berkman told you before you left the hall?

A. Well, that night (?) Mr. Landers asked her if she had any objections to his attending the meeting next morning. "Well," she said, "If you attend the meeting, I'll attend. Or if any outsider attends, I'll attend." She asked if we agreed, and we agreed that if the Mayor or any other outsider were allowed to attend, Miss Berkman would be allowed in, also.

Statement of Thomas D'Elia (Continued)

Q. Did they attend?

A. When we went over Miss Berkman was outside. Mayor Landers asked if we would allow him to remain, but a fellow from the Washington Mills (Mr. Danahy, I think) said: "We don't want you to attend; if you do, Miss Berkman will have to attend." So Mayor Landers excused himself, and Miss Berkman stayed out.

Q. You came to no agreement with the agents and went back to the hall?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. What took place when you got back to the hall?

A. We talked it over with the agents, and Danahy had seemed to have sympathy with the officials. He said: "I realize the company has been losing money." When the other committee-men told Miss Berkman about that she seemed to be angry because he had spoken in that manner. Then we talked over what the agents had told us. It seemed the strike would not end then.

Q. When you told Miss Berkman you could not come to any agreement, what did she say? Did she say: "Fine!! Fine!" or anything like that?

A. I don't think so. She didn't say much.

Q. Did you hear her say anything about a conversation she had with Mayor Landers about making a "date" with her, or anything of that sort?

A. It seemed that on Thursday Miss Berkman had been waiting about an hour, and she said at twelve o'clock Mr. Landers went up to her and asked to take her to dinner. I didn't get the drift of what else she said about it.

Q. At the hall when Peter Carr and Mayor Landers came to the door, you went to the door?

A. There was a fellow worker sitting near the door, when somebody pushed the door open, and as soon as he saw who it was, he slammed the door on them. Then he walked away from the door and sat in the back. I understood it was Peter Carr and Mayor Landers outside.

Q. Was Devine or Murdock, or the Italian Muzzi there?

A. Devine was at the meeting, and Murdock. Muzzi wasn't there.

Q. When you learned that the Mayor and Mr. Carr were outside the door, was it talked over whether or not you should let them in?

A. Yes. About half, I'll say, wanted them to come in. Miss Berkman said not to let them in until we had finished our business. The majority wanted to refuse them entrance, then. Devine went out to meet them. He wanted to know what they had to say. He didn't come back.

Statement of Thomas D'Elia (Continued)

Q. Did you know when he went out that the committee had just voted not to see them?

A. Yes. We had a hand vote not to see them until we had finished our business.

Q. What took place when Devine didn't come back?

A. The Mayor came in later; this time we voted to ~~let~~ let him in.

Q. But what talk went on after Devine disappeared?

A. Miss Berkman said: "They are trying to break up the strike, but Devine will be out right away, because they have no charges against him." Mayor Landers had come up with two gentlemen but he came in alone. He ~~said~~ said he wanted to help us in every way possible so that we could have the ballot, and he would let us take the ballot boxes in the State Armory. But Mr. Murdock said that we wouldn't have a meeting unless Pat Devine came back. He said: "It seems I know something about the law, and if you want us to finish this strike, bring Devine back, and we will discuss everything. Without Devine we will have no conference today." Then Mayor Landers went out and brought two fellows with him, and said: "I will do my best to get Mr. Devine out and bring him right back."

Q. What happened after the Mayor went out?

A. Murdock said Pat Devine would be back because we had them just where we wanted them; that we had them in our grasp; and that unless Pat Devine was out we would have no meeting. Mr. Landers came back after a short time and said it was impossible; that Mr. Devine had already been booked and was already being tried; that he couldn't squash the case; that he had done everything possible. The Mayor left then. We all were hungry and were getting restless. I kept insisting that we would be getting arrested that morning. After talking a while, Miss Berkman went downstairs; suddenly she came running up; her face was very white; she seemed to be trembling, and cried out something like - "Peter Carr is coming", or "The cops are coming", - something to that effect.

Q. What words did she use? Did she say anything about saving her from them?

A. She said: "The cops are coming! Hold the door!" As soon as she said that everybody started running round and there was a wild house in there. I went out through the back door.

Q. Did you see Murdock in action?

A. No. I didn't have that pleasure.

Q. Did you ever hear at any of these meetings Edith Berkman, Pat Devine, or Murdock speak anything about the trouble down at Gastonia, or with the soldiers?

Statement of Thomas D'Elia (Continued)

A. It seemed that Murdock had come from there. She mentioned he had been a great help down in Gastonia, in the strike down south.

Q. Ever hear Pat Devine saying that he was down there?

A. No.

Q. Ever hear any mention of Fred Beale's name?

A. No.

Q. Ever hear either of them say, "We'll use the same tactics they had to use down south?"

A. I'm not sure, but I think Murdock said that. He said they had to be pretty rough out there; that the workers went out and fought the police there; that they would do the same thing here, if necessary.

Q. No mention of the National Guard?

A. National Guard? I don't recall anything said about them.

Q. Did they ever give you the impression that they had the militia with them in case of trouble?

A. No.

Q. What did Johanna Reed have to do at 234 Essex St?

A. She made out the cards, collected the dues; took in the new men.

Q. Did you ever hear her talking to anyone, when signing up, regarding being affiliated with the reds?

A. No.

Q. Did you hear anything said about the communist party?

A. The leaders told us that whenever there was a strike they called us "reds" anyway. "We don't care what religion you are, whether or not you believe in God. You can say we are reds. If you go on strike they're going to call you "red" anyway."

Q. Ever hear anything said about that the mills should recognize the soviet union?

A. No.

Q. Did you see Lenine's picture up in the rooms?

A. I think I do - in the hall - I'm not sure it was Lenine.

Q. Did you ever attend any of their secret meetings after the big meetings, - with Devine, Murdock and Berkman?

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Statement of Thomas D'Elia (Continued)

A. One night I was at Lexington Hall. ~~and~~ A fellow approached me and said they wanted the strike committee up in the hall. I went up there; there were a few fellows there. Jim Reed was there and Miss Berkman. Devine I think came in later. They told us about what Mayor Landers had tried to arrange and said they had arranged a meeting for the next morning at nine o'clock, and to try to get all the members together that morning in the picket lines and to be at that hall in the morning at 7:30.

Q. Do you where Miss Berkman lived here?

A. I heard she lived in some fellow's house. I'm not sure.

Q. Where did Devine live?

A. I heard he had a room on Broadway. I'm not sure.

Q. At the close of the Lexington Hall meetings did they all go away together? The leaders?

A. Some nights they did.

Q. Do you know Czarneki?

A. No.

Q. Danilevich?

A. I know Danilevich. He was the "bouncer". He took care of the door a couple of times.

Q. Did you ever see Miss Berkman in conversation with them?

A. She spoke Russian to Danilevich.

Q. Did she seem to depend on him for keeping order.

A. A few times that's what he did - keep order.

Q. So he was sort of an outside guard when private meetings were held?

A. I guess that's what he was. I think Danilevich was there the day they tried to keep the Mayor and Peter Carr out.

STATEMENT OF LOUIS VALLANCOURT

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STATEMENT OF
LOUIS VALLANCOURT, 113 MARGIN ST., LAWRENCE, MASS.
Employed in Combing Dept., Ayer Mills

(Questioned by Inspector Woodcock)

Q. How old are you?

A. Twenty-one.

Q. Married?

A. No.

Q. How long have you worked in the Ayer Mills?

A. Five years next summer.

Q. You went out on strike Wednesday, February 18?

A. Yes.

Q. When was the first time you met Edith Berkman?

A. On that Wednesday afternoon.

Q. Pat Devine, also?

A. I don't think he was there at the time.

Q. Where did you meet her?

A. At the Union Hall, 234 Essex Street.

Q. Did she ask you to sign up in the union? I mean did you join the National Textile Union at any time?

A. Yes. But I didn't know what it was all about.

Q. Did you pay her any money?

A. Fifty cents; but not to her. There was a girl, a secretary or something, took the money.

Q. Did they give you the impression that you were joining the "red" organization?

A. No, sir.

Q. Do you recall any speeches she made there?

A. I couldn't tell you what she said.

Q. Did you attend any of the meeting?

A. I was elected chairman of the committee of the Ayer Mills, but I didn't know what it was all about.

Statement of Louis Vallancourt (Continued)

Q. What did you think your duties were? Did she tell you what to do?

A. She had nothing to do with that.

Q. Did Pat Devine?

A. No.

Q. Did you go over to the Wood Mills the night they went there?

A. I never even heard about it until after.

Q. Were you ever asked to go into the Mills?

A. No.

Q. Did you ever hear Edith Berkman speak about the soldiers down south when the trouble was down there?

A. Never did.

Q. Anything about any of the local National Guard belonging to the Textile Union?

A. No, sir. Never did.

Q. Was there anything she ever said that would give you the impression that you might have joined the "red" organization?

A. She never mentioned it. I never attended any night meetings. I never was at Lexington Hall.

Q. Ever hear them say anything about going after Officer 62?

A. Not from them. Everybody knew about officer 62.

Q. Were you on the common Wednesday, February 25, at the mass meeting?

A. No. I wasn't there.

Q. Were you on the committee to go to see the agents?

A. Yes.

Q. Do you remember any instructions Edith Berkman gave you about talking to the agents?

A. When we went to the agents we told them we were working for ourselves, that these people had nothing to do with us.

Q. After the meeting with the agents you went back to the hall and reported to Miss Berkman?

A. We reported that we had come to no agreement.

Q. Do you recall what she said?

Statement of Louis Vallancourt (Continued)

A. I went right out after that. I was hungry.

Q. You were expected to meet the next morning at nine o'clock to see the Citizens' Committee on a settlement?

A. I never heard of that.

Q. Were you in the hall the morning Pat Devine was arrested?

A. Yes.

Q. Were you in the hall when the Mayor came up? He was there twice?

A. The only time was when he came up with Peter Car.

Q. Did you take a vote as to whether or not to let him in?

A. Yes. I guess they did. Anyway the mayor came in., and talked.

Q. What was said to the Mayor when Pat Devine didn't come back? Do you recall that?

A. * To go to the police station and try to get Devine out.

Q. If not, - what was said?

A. That they would do no more business until he was out. But afterwards we decided to go on with the meeting just the same. We took that into our own hands.

Q. Did Miss Berkman go out while you were in session?

A. At the time that she was arrested.

Q. What did she say when she came running in the hallway?

A. "The police are coming!" That's what she said. I didn't stay then. I went out through the window.

STATEMENT OF GEORGE PACE

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STATEMENT OF
GEORGE PACE, 8 THISSELL ST., METHUEN, MASS.

Employed in the Combing Room, Ayer Mills, for the past three or four years. Married. Two children. Citizen.

(Questioned by Inspector Woodcock)

Q. You went out on strike Wednesday afternoon, February 18?

A. Yes.

Q. When did you first meet Edith Berkman?

A. The day we all walked out. We went down to the hall at 234 Essex Street.

Q. What took place at 234 Essex St? What did she say?

A. They elected committees. Everybody was refusing; somebody had to be on it. They almost forced me to go into it. So when I saw that there was nothing to it, I took the place.

Q. What did she say to you that day?

A. That's all they really did.

Q. Did you join the National Textile Union that day?

A. I did, but not that day. Probably four or five days after.

Q. Whom did you pay?

A. One of the fellows there. There were about four of them taking down the names.

Q. Was Edith Berkman taking the money?

A. She did most of the talking. A bookkeeper or stenographer or something of that kind did most of that work.

Q. What did Berkman say to you there?

A. She just wanted us to get into the union and go against the nine combs, that's all.

Q. Did you ever get the impression from her that you were joining the so-called red organization?

A. No. She said they would call us all that, but that they would call us anything in a case like this and we would have to stand for it.

Q. Did you attend any of the meetings after that day?

A. I had not much interest in it.

March 25, 1931.

Statement of Dominaco Ricci, 9 Arcadia Street,
Methuen, employed in the combing room, Washington Mill.

" I am 56 years old; a citizen and have been married. Wife is dead. I have seven children. I went out on strike Monday, Feb. 16, 1931, when the combing room walked out. I went to 234 Essex Street with the rest of the combers and signed up with the National Textile Worker's Union. And, as I could talk english very good, I was selected as one of the committee. During that week, I attended two or three meetings held at 234 Essex Street. One of these meetings was held in the evening. I don't know just what evening that was. I did not ~~take~~ any active part in the strike as I did not have any time to put in with them for I had to be at my home. In fact, when I saw what kind of people they were I kept away from them.

During the meetings that I attended all I heard Miss Berkman and Pat Devine talking about was the way the machinery was being speeded up.

I neverheard them say anything about the strike in the south. Never heard them say anything about our soldiers or army. Never attended any meetings at Lexington Hall. Never heard them say anything about any police officer. I never heard them say anything about recog/nition to the Soviet Union. Never heard them say anything about going to the mills and stopping the motors."

Statement of George Pace (Continued)

Q. Did you go there the following Friday when there was a meeting?

A. That was the time we had the conference with the agents, that Friday afternoon.

Q. Did you hear them planning on driving out the workers of the Wood Mills?

A. No.

Q. Were you at the Wood Mills the next morning - Saturday morning?

A. No, sir.

Q. Did you come out on picket duty that morning?

A. No, I didn't come out at all Saturday morning.

Q. Did you attend any meetings over the holiday, Washington's Birthday?

A. I went just to Lexington Hall meetings once or twice.

Q. While there whom did you hear speak?

A. All the strike leaders, - Devine, Berkman and Murdock used to speak. They told us to go out on picket duty, etc.

Q. Did you ever hear them speak about using the same tactics or methods here as in the south, against the police?

A. No.

Q. Was there anything said about the local National Guard in any of their talk?

A. No.

Q. Were you there the day they were talking about police officer number 62?

A. No.

Q. Did you attend the meeting on the 25th when they were going to meet the Citizens' committee at the city hall?

A. I was at the conference at the city hall, the night we had the election. I was there a couple of times, and I was there that last time.

Q. Did you go back to the hall after the meeting with the Citizens' Committee?

A. No. I went home. I had to go to the Hood School to take care of the voting that night. The Ayer Mills had to vote there. About 200 voted there.

Statement of George Pace (Continued)

Q. Did you attend any meetings on February 26?

A. I was at the meeting, but I walked out before the arrest.

Q. Were you up there when the Mayor and Peter Carr came up?

A. Yes.

Q. Do you remember what took place?

A. The first time the Mayor wanted to come in, and they sent a couple of the strike committee members to see what he had to say. Miss Berkman sent them out, I believe. They came back and said he wanted to come to help about the election that night. But they thought they wanted to ~~have~~ have their own kind of an election. They wanted just the strikers to settle the matter. (At first they asked if they wanted the strike committee to settle their own affairs.) When I saw that they didn't want the Mayor to come in the first time, I didn't like it. I even made a suggestion that the Mayor be allowed to come in. Most of us thought we should let him in. So I walked out on account of that. I thought there might be a little trouble because of it. I did not hear anything else at that meeting.

Q. At any time during meetings did you hear Devine, Berkman and Murdock say anything in regard to compelling the mills to recognize the soviet union before going back to work?

A. They said something about recognizing the strikers union. They just talked of the recognition of the Textile Union.

March 24, 1931.

Statement of Angelo Cipallo, 37 Oak Street, Methuen,
employed in Mule room of Wood Mill.

"I am 30 years old, married, with one child. Born in Lawrence and vote in Methuen under the name of Leo Cipallo. This name of Leo I took on when I got married eleven years ago. Have worked in the Wood Mill Woolen spinning for about fourteen years. I came in to go to work about 7.15 A.M., Saturday, Feb. 21st., and was at my work when the crowd came into my room. They were saying, 'You fellows come out as the night help came out. If you don't come out we know your faces.' So our men all joined with them and went out. I did not notice any of the leaders in the mill or around it. I did not know any of them but I got acquainted with them ^{met} later. I went to the Hall, 234 Essex Street as the rest did. I was ^{met} near the Washington Mill. It would be around 9.30 when we got to the Hall. Pat Devine was there and seemed to be in charge of the meeting at that time. He asked if there was any of the new departments that had come out. He was told that the woolen spinning had come out. He then asked us to sign up in the Union. Some of the people signed up; I with them. I payed to a girl that was on the desk 50¢ and got my card later. There was then four from our room that was appointed to represent the Woolen Spinners, chosen from the employees of the spinning room. Devine read out to us the different departments that was out and the ones expected to come out; and I left the Hall then and went home. The next meeting I attended the same afternoon for the committee. Devine presided over the meeting that afternoon, telling them what the Union was demanding and for them to stick. I attended a meeting Sunday afternoon, Feb. 22nd. This was the first time I met Edith Berkman. She and Pat Devine they presided over that meeting. They both talked and told us how to get out Tuesday morning, Feb. 24th, and picket; keep moving in twos and threes, and said to keep every one out that we could and if we knew anyone that was working and knew where they lived to go to their homes and pay them a visit. I did not attend any meeting on Monday, Feb. 23rd.

Tuesday, Feb. 24th, I was at the Wood Mill in the morning, walking back and forth on Merrimack Street. I left there at 7.25 A.M. and went and got something to eat. I was'nt out on the picket line after that. I went home.

Wednesday I went to the Hall, 234 Essex Street around 8.30 A.M. We had a meeting before going to the City Hall to meet the Mill Agents. At that time Edith Berkman, Pat Devine and William Murdock was there and advising the committee what to do; telling them to keep their heads and not to get excited. I was selected as chairman of that committee. We were instructed that if there was anyone there except the Mill Agents, Mayor Landers or anyone outside of the officials, we were to demand that Edith Berkman be admitted. The committee went to the City Hall and met the Agents but came to no agreement. I did hear Miss Berkman say something about Mayor Landers wanting to take her out to dinner. I saw her with a red book but I did not hear her read or say anything about it. I never attended a meeting in Lexington Hall. I never heard either of the Leaders say anything about Officer #62.

I went to 234 Essex Street between 8 and 8.30 A.M. The three Leaders Berkman, Devine and Murdock was there. They were discussing about balloting. They objected to Mayor Landers offer to have them use the city ballot boxes. Said that was done in Gastonia and the workers did not get a square count. That was the only time I heard the strike in the

Statement of Angelo Cipallo, cont'd.

south mentioned. When Mayor Landers and Commissioner Carr came to the door we were asked what our opinion was; whether we receive them or not. The majority wanted to receive them so Pat Devine went out to meet them, and he failed to come back. Q. Do you know that Devine told the Mayor and Commissioner Carr that the members had just taken a vote and voted not to let them in? He answered "No, I did not. If he done that it was'nt so." Then later the Mayor and one or two of the Citizen's Committee came in and the Mayor talked. They were told by Miss Berkman and Murdock that there would be no further work or business done before Pat Devine was let out. The Mayor told them there was nothing he could do in the matter; that Devine had to go before the Court and shortly after they left Miss Berkman left the room and came running back screaming, "The police, the police." When I heard that I jumped into the water closet and did not see what happened in the room. I did not see any of the trouble whatever. When I came out of the water closet I was arrested. I never heard any of the Leaders say in their speeches or talk about our National Guard or soldiers. I never heard or suspected that these Leaders were representing the Reds, and never heard the Soviet Union mentioned. If they belonged to that bunch I hope they put them on a boat and the boat will go to the bottom of the ocean. "

6 +

Statement of Nicholas Klimchuk, -cont'd.

'234 Essex Street. Never was at Lexington Hall. The first time I attended a meeting at 181 Essex Street, Edith Berkman spoke. A fellow named Sullivan acted as chairman. She told us at that time to organize and build up the Union. The second time I attended the meeting, Edith Berkman was the speaker. I know Soreduke, he did not speak at any of the meetings I attended. I also know Leon Shivilka, but he never spoke either. I did hear Soreduke speak once in the Russian Hall on Irving Street to quite a crowd on the conditions in Russia, to the members. He never spoke about the Reds. I remember now, my first and second payments were made to Edith Berkman, the third and fourth I gave to a fellow in the Mill who was selected by the Union to collect dues in the Mill. He was working in our room. Once at a meeting at 234 Essex Street I heard Edith Berkman and Pat Devine speak. I also heard Edith Berkman speak in the Needham Hall. Devine also spoke there. The chairman was Stone, who was a candidate for School Committee and who works in the Print Works. I heard that Jim Reed was here but I never heard him speak and I never heard Irving Keefe speak. I saw Stone twice at the meetings, once at 181 Essex Street, and once at the Needham Hall. I saw Higgins acting as chairman of a meeting- he introduced Edith Berkman after he had called the meeting to order. He left in about one-half hour later. Fred Stone has worked in the Print Works three years. I never knew that he was a soldier. I have never heard Edith Berkman say anything to Higgins about him being a soldier. After he left the room the night he acted as chairman, she never mentioned anything about him being a soldier, and I never heard Edith Berkman or Pat Devine talking with Higgins. I saw Stone talking with Edith Berkman about the dues. I have heard her talk or mention anything about the soldiers or Armory, nor I never talked with Higgins about the Armory. I have never brought hand bills into the mill. I would never bother with them as I never liked their Union. Once Miss Berkman asked me to take some bills but I refused. I have seen the pamphlet in the Mill toilet. I have been in the Armory twice; that was more than a year ago. I have never been around the Armory during the strike. I never heard Pat Devine or Edith Berkman say anything about the Armory. I heard Pat Devine and an Italian speaker at the Syrian Hall one night; Devine was talking about the strike in the south. He said that the bosses there had the soldiers out and made them shoot their friends. He spoke about Fred Beal; said Beal did not have anything to do with the shooting there, or know anything about it. Edith Berkman was chairman at that meeting. All three spoke. Nothing was said about the soldiers of Lawrence. Never heard them say anything about machine guns. Never heard Devine say how many were killed at Gastonia, South Carolina. Devine did say that he was down south at the time of the strike. Leon Shivilka was also at this meeting but did not speak."

Statement of Salvatore Plazenso-cont'd.

"The both speakers talked about the same- said to watch out for the meetings and make the Union stronger. I never heard any talk about the soldiers at the meetings. I know Joe Chamedea has attended all the meetings. "

Statement of Nicholas Klimchuk, 103 Alder Street, employed in the Pacific Print Works, made at the P.O. Bldg., to Immigration Officer Chase, Inspector Woodcock, Corp. Officers, Murphy and Bateman.

"I was born in Wolyn, Russia, now "Soviet Russia". I am 36 years old. Never was married. Came to Montreal in 1912 by way of Rotterdam and Holland. First stopped at Halifax, then to Montreal. I worked in Montreal two years and six months farming. I worked at farming in Russia for my father; both parents now dead. I have one sister married and living in Peabody, Mass., 31 Center Street. I came to the States in October, 1915, from Montreal to Boston, then to Peabody, by C.P.R.R. I had to pay my head tax in Montreal, \$10.50, before I could leave and got a slip permitting me to come to the States. I lived in Peabody one year, then went to New York City. Stayed there one year; worked on dry dock #30, three or four weeks; then worked in a restaurant on West Street four months and not feeling very well I loafed the rest of the time, seven months, as I had saved up some money. I then returned to Peabody to my sister, worked there for four months, then came to Lawrence and have been here ever since. That was in 1917. Thirteen years I have worked here. First in the E. Frank Lewis plant, then the Arlington Mills. I started in the Print Works in 1919, after getting out of the army. I was stationed at Camp Devens; after I was picked up as a deserter, as I had failed to register after I got my blue card, and was put in Class 3 or 4. I went down in Maine to work in the woods for the Great Northern Co. I first went to a camp on Green Farm, then to the Depot Camp, and from there to Camp #2, where I stayed until Dec. 20, 1917, when I returned to Lawrence. Shortly after I was picked up and taken to Camp Devens. I was in the Depot Brigade two weeks when I was transferred to Company C. 73rd Infantry, 12th Division. I was there eight months in all. While there I learned to shoot with both rifle and revolver and was called a crack shot. I returned to Lawrence and have been here ever since. I have worked in the Print Works as a Back Tender for eleven years. I joined the National Textile Workers Union last October. I had a card but I have torn it up. Edith Berkman gave me the card after I had given her fifty cents at a meeting at 181 Essex Street. I then paid fifty cents monthly for November-December, 1930, and January, 1931, making \$2.00 in all, and I made all my payments to Edith Berkman and she gave me my stamps. The first time I saw Edith Berkman she was speaking on the Common, sometime before last Labor Day. I have heard about John Maharsky. I heard Edith Berkman say that he had been transferred from here. The next time I saw her she was giving out hand bills on Merrimac Street, near the Print Works, calling on all the people to come to the Union Hall, 181 Essex Street, to come at 7.30 P.M. The next night, we- eight or nine fellows from the mill, went to the hall, 181 Essex Street. I was twice at this hall. The second time I joined the Union. I was once at

March 20, 1931.

Statement of Salvatore Plazenso, 85 Elm Street, employed at the Pacific Print Works, made at the P.O. Bldg., to Immigration Inspector Chase, Inspector Woodcock, Corp. Officers, Murphy and Bateman.

"I work in the Pacific Print Works for the past ten years. I am not a citizen. I was born in Italy, came to the United States in 1921; landed in New York City, Mar. 1, 1921; came direct to Lawrence from New York. Have worked no other place except Pacific Print Works as a Back Tender. I am 33 years old; my father is dead; my mother is still in Italy. I have two brothers; one living in Lawrence, the other in Boston. I am married to an American born Italian girl. I have one child. I belong to the National Textile Union, registered there about four months ago. I was given a Union book but I threw it away. I put it in the sewer. I signed up with the Union at 181 Essex Street with Edith Berkman, who gave me the Union book. I was first asked to join the Union by some one of the help in the Print Works. The first time I saw Edith Berkman she spoke in front of the Print Works. The next time some of the room help said to me, "Come on- ain't you going to join the Union?" I then went up to 181 Essex St. that night where Edith Berkman was conducting a meeting. She was the only speaker and she was the only one collecting money for dues. I gave her fifty cents- the cost of joining the Union and she gave me the due book. Then after that I paid fifty cents monthly to a collector in the Mill for the Union, named A'Hearn, who works there on #6 machine, 31-236 and he gave me my stamps. I paid in all \$2.00. I attended three meetings at 181 Essex Street. I did not attend any meetings at 234 Essex Street. I never attended any meetings at Lexington Hall. I heard Edith Berkman speak once at the Mill gate, and then at the Hall, 181 Essex Street. At this hall I heard Pat Devine speak once. I could not understand what he was saying or Edith Berkman, either. I heard them say to join the union and make it strong. Never heard either of them say they were Reds. Once Edith Berkman asked me the reason I was not at the meeting last night, and when I told her that I had been to church to confession she said never mind the church- you come to the meetings. The Union means more to you than your church. I have seen "Nick" up at the meetings, but never saw him with any hand bills or pamphlets. But I have seen them in the toilet of the Mill. I heard Nick talking once at a meeting - don't know what he said.

I know Lieut. Higgins and have talked with him about the Union. I asked him one day why he was not at the meeting last night. He said, "I was busy at the Armory." Someone did tell me that he was a lieutenant in the army. I never talked with him about the soldiers. I do know some of the fellows working in the mill that belong to the army, that I have seen at the meetings, (naming Stone and Calder as two of them.) I never heard Edith Berkman speak about the soldiers. I asked Stone one time where he was going tonight, and if he was going to the meeting. He said he was going to the Armory. Once at a meeting I saw Patrick Devine and Edith Berkman talking to Stone. Heard them say to just make the Union stronger. I do not know myself where the Armory is as I never go there. I never told anyone that Higgins, Stone or Calder said anything to me about the soldiers. One night at a meeting Higgins was acting as chairman for about one-half hour. He opened the meeting first introducing Edith Berkman, and only allowed her three minutes to talk. Then Pat Devine was allowed three minutes. Higgins was sitting in a chair at the table.

Commonwealth

vs.

Edith Berkman-----Patrick Devine-----William Murdock-----John
Czarnicki-----Alexander Danielvich-----John Doe alias Mucci.

- Complaint #1. Conspiracy to intimidade the employees of
the American Woolen Co.
- Complaint #2. Conspiracy to incite riot.
- Complaint #3. Conspiracy to injure the business of the
American Woolen Co.
- Complaint #4. Conspiracy to injure the personal property
of the American Woolen Co.
- Complaint #5. Conspiracy to injure the buildings of the
American Woolen Co.
- Complaint #6. That William Murdock, John Czarnicki and
Alexander Danielvich on the 26th of February,
1931, did assault with a dangerous weapon,
to wit., chairs,- Patrick Morrissey-----Michael
Murphy-----Joseph Casey-----Joseph Mulhara-----
Timothy J. O'Brien.
- Complaint #7. That Edith Berkman and Patrick Devine at Lawrence
in the County of Essex, and the State of Massachu-
setts, at divers days and times during a period
extending from January 1, 1931 until February,
26, 1931, did conspire to destroy the morale of
a Unit of the National Guard whose Headquarters
is at Lawrence, Massachusetts.

W I T N E S S E S

Cornelius Regan, 26 Arlington St.
Max Faerber, 99 Perry St.
Holland Garth, Hidden Rd., Andover.
Christopher Russel, E. Brook Pl.,
Methuen.
James Krekas, 106 Spruce St.
George Haelzel, 1 Tower St., Methuen.
Edward Farrell, 61 Swan St.
Ho. Volger, 8 Dewey St., Methuen.
Elizabeth Bowden, 34 E. Pleasant St.
Mrs. Julia Flanagan, 89 Marble Av.
Evelyn Cleary, 53 Willow St.
Catherine Afritz, 83 Bailey St.
Joseph England, Perley Rd., Andover.
Robert Wakeham, 717 Haverhill St.
James Richardson, 31 Mass., Ave.,
No. Andover, Mass.
Carmen Demarco, 133 Maple St.
John J. Harrison, 80 Phillips St.
Leiut. Higgins, Chelmsford St.
George A. Calder, National Guard.
Eddie Augusta, 129 Oak St.
Louis Vallancourt, 113 Margin St.
Salvatore Klimehuk, 103 Alder St.
Dominaco Ricci, 9 Arcadia St.,
Methuen.
Marshal O'Brien, - Capt. Mulhare, - Capt. Vose.
Inspectors- Morrissey, Murphy, Byron, Heffernan and Woodcock.
Officers- Bolton, Joe Casey, Michael Shea
Fred Conti, 175 Elm St.
Amos Hawkins, 220 Wheeler St.,
Methuen.
Joseph Marsden, 146 Tenney St.,
Methuen.
Joseph Riedel, 1 King St.
Victor Staalen, 81 Springfield St.
Arthur Volger, 90 Currier St.,
Methuen.
John Volger, 37 Gage St., Methuen.
Michael Schofield, 49 Birchwood Rd.,
Methuen.
Helen Dennis, 97A. Ferry St.
Mrs. Salvatrice Santapocla,
54 Summer St.
Lillian Bevins, Drawing Room,
Washington Mills.
Anna Bellisle, 34 Hall St.
Sam Wright, 110 Exeter St.
Bennet Whitehead, 22 Carleton St.,
Methuen.
Gurdo Di Quattro, 113 Elm St.
Ernest Appleyard, 1 Smith Lane,
Methuen.
Joseph Tomasselli, 358 Merrimac St.,
Methuen.
Fred W. Stone, National Guard.
Arthur Mancini, National Guard.
Thomas D'Elia, 49 Short St.
Augustine Danahy, 21 Bruce St.
Angelo Cipallo, 37 Oak St., Methuen.
George Page, 8 Thissell St., Methuen

Opening.

In this case it will be shown that one John Nahorsky of Saint Louis, Mo., a member of a radical textile union, came to Lawrence, Mass; some time prior to the 25th of March, 1930, and shortly after the strike in New Bedford, Mass. After the said Nahorsky made a survey of conditions in the textile industry in this city, he opened headquarters of the National Textile Workers Union of 96 5th Ave., New York City, now affiliated with the trade union Unity League, (Communists). It will be shown by some correspondence that was seized at the Headquarters that the said Nahorsky was in constant communication with the New York Headquarters. It appears from said correspondence between Nahorsky and New York that he had for his objective the making of contacts with some of the Foreign Workers of the Textile Industries. After Nahorsky had opened up headquarters at #181 Essex Street, we find that circumstances with reference to open violations of city Ordinances commenced to occur, and that on the 25th of March, 1930, the said John Nahorsky was arrested for speaking on a public street without a permit; this we contend was the first gun that was fired in the strike of 1931. Some time at or about the 1st of April, 1930 we find that the said Nahorsky paid three months rent in advance for said rooms at #181 Essex Street.

At or about the first of July, we find that Miss Edith Berkman of Los Angeles, California arrived in Lawrence from covering a great part of the country in which there were or had been strikes and disorder, and that she at once took charge of the Headquarters making out checks and appearing to have general supervision of the activities of the so called union. During the time that she arrived in this city, namely, about the first of July, 1930 and at divers days and times she with others have been arrested no less than five times for peddling bills and other violation of the City Ordinances, and that in all the arrests she has given council and advice to those that were arrested with her. At all the meetings held she was the principle speaker and was the acknowledged leader.

At or about the first of January, 1931, we find that one Patrick Devine arrived in this city. Patrick also has had a sort of roving commission and at one time he was in Russia at or a time subsequent to a visit that Miss Edith Berkman had made to that country.

On January 16th, 1931, one Samuel Bramhall of this city received permission from Superintendent Sheridan for the use of the Oliver School hall for a public meeting. On said night it will be shown that both Edith Berkman and Patrick Devine condemned the City Government for not giving a weeks pay to her constituents who were out of work, and she advised her constituents to go out and "fight...fight...fight." Patrick Devine in a fiery speech advised the workers to go out and fight.

On or about the second of February, 1931, Edith Berkman and Patrick Devine who said that he came from Chicago, went into the City Council and created an uproar. This, we say was for publicity and to further the alleged conspiracies that they then had in mind for the future.

continued, 2.

On February 10th, Edith Berkman and Patrick Devine caused circulars to be issued throughout the mill district, advising people not to go to dinner but to go to the City Hall. At this time some of the foreign people in this city were becoming militant throughout the city under the direction of the above leaders and their speeches and on the above date Edith Berkman and Patrick Devine were notified by the Police that they would be held personally liable for anything that would follow from their actions and their speeches.

At or about the first of January, 1931, it will be shown by the evidence that a Lieut. Higgins of the National Guard and who was the Chairman of the Shop Committee in the Print Works was introduced to Edith Berkman in the vicinity of the Print Works. After three or more conferences in front of said mill, Lieut. Higgins and other workers of the Print Works of this city went to the Headquarters of the Textile Union. At this meeting Edith Berkman asked the members of the National Guard what they would do in case of a strike; that in the Gastonia, North Carolina strike they had to take up arms against their own relatives and shoot them down. She quoted some places where the Militia refused to take arms against the workers. On another occasion Patrick Devine asked Lieut. Higgins to get as many as he could of the National Guard together for a secret meeting. On divers days and times both Devine and Miss Berkman would ask Lieut. Higgins how he was making out on their suggestion. At other times Edith Berkman asked Lieut. Higgins if he would instruct a rifle club among the workers, she saying that she would be able to get some small arms and fifies and ammunition. She asked Lieut. Higgins if ammunition was kept in the local Armory and if so, where? Higgins in reply said that the only kind of ammunition that was kept in the Armory was blank cartridges, but that in the Framingham Arsenal the real ammunition was kept. She also inquired from Higgins if they had a machine gun in the Armory. Frequently during the meetings she told strikers that she had control of the National Guard if anything broke during the strike and at other days and times Edith Berkman and Patrick Devine talked with Higgins and other National Guardsmen of Higgins' company with regard to the above subject.

All the above with reference to the National Guard will be corroborated by two other members of the National Guard besides Lieut. Higgins.

Subsequently it will be shown that Edith Berkman and Patrick Devine were warned that they would be held accountable for anything that might follow from their utterances at their meetings that were being constantly held at Lexington Hall and at the corner of Essex and Appleton Sts., but to the warning they both laughed and said that they did not intend to leave town but that they intended to carry on. Subsequently William Murdock arrived in the city. He is alleged to be the Secretary Treasurer of the National Union Workers of America, and we find that Edith Berkman, William Murdock and Patrick Devine advised their constituents to "fight-fight-fight" and "to get Officer #82." At or about this time there was much excitement throughout the city due to the leadership and vitriolic speeches of Edith Berkman who signed her name as District Organizer--- Patrick Devine who signed his name as the Assist. National Secretary of said Union and William Murdock who signed his name as National Treas. of said Union.

On the 16th, Feb. 1931, the combers of the Washington Mills walked out peacefully. On Saturday, Feb. 21, 1931, at 7:15 A.M. a mob went in with the workers of said Mill, stopped motors in practically all the rooms in said Mill and threatened some of the employees with bodily injury if they did not leave their looms and their frames. In some of the cases, some of the employees went out in the street without their street clothes and in some other cases young girls were carried out into the air in a fainting condition. The police were notified and succeeded after some difficulty in dispersing the rioters. After being dispersed by the police some of this crowd then went to the Washington Mills.

At said Washington Mills a mob estimated by some as between three and four hundred people and led by Miss Berkman and Devine forced the gates of said Mills, pushing the watchman one side and by a concerted plan entered different rooms stopping motors and ordering out all the people; causing damage to the motors and threatening people with bodily harm if they would not leave their work. Many exclamations, such as, "We will stick a knife in your heart" and "if you don't get out we will carry you out." In some cases women fainted and there was a more or less reign of terror created in the Washington Mills, a unit of the American Woolen Co.

On the same day, namely the 21st, February, 1931, a mob went into the Ayer Mills with the help at or about 7:15 A.M. and forced all the people out of the mill with the same tactics as herein described. All business of the American Woolen Co. was suspended for the day due to the actions of the mob led by Edith Berkman and Patrick Devine and William Murdock. Sunday, Feb. 22, 1931, being a holiday, said holiday was celebrated on the 23rd and on said day the strikers were instructed in mass picketing, (a system where groups of four or five strikers in mass formation will walk one way and another group of four or five will walk in an opposite direction thereby controlling the entire sidewalk and making it impossible for anybody to pass through their ranks that might be on their way to work.) In this case there were thousands who were operating in the vicinity of the Mills under the system as described. Much disorder is caused when an attempt is made to break it up. It will be shown that on said 23rd of February, the strikers practiced this system in small groups in front of the mills and that they were instructed by some of the leaders as herein referred to.

On Tuesday, Feb. 24th, 1931, the mass picketing system was put into effect in front of the mills and much disorder occurred and a number of people were arrested for assaulting persons who wanted to go to work. From 12 noon on said day, until 1:30 P.M. riotous scenes occurred in the vicinity of the Wood Mills and also the Ayer Mills which are units of the American Woolen Co., when three thousand people in mass formation jeered, formed parades, hollering and yelling, went along in zig zag fashion in front of the Ayer and Wood Mills. On Merrimac and South Union Street, at one time, some of the rioters jumped over the Wood Mill gates at the corner of Osgood and Merrimac Streets and climbed on the roof of said mills and entered in that way. They were driven off by the Police. It will be shown that this riot was conceived and planned by Edith Berkman----Patrick Devine----William Murdock----John Doe alias Mucci and that during the progress of said riot that the persons herein just referred to gave comfort and urged the alleged rioters on, and that at one time, John Doe alias Mucci, told the rioters to go down to the Osgood Street side of the Wood Mill and enter the mill at said point as

continued-4.

that seemed to be the weakest of the police lines. Conditions became so alarming that it was necessary to send for twelve horsemen that were kept in reserve for just such an emergency. At the sight of the horses the riot was broken up and the mob ran across the Duck Bridge in confusion.

On the 25th of February, 1931, while the Citizen's Committee, representatives of the Strike Committee independent of the radical union and the representatives of the American Woolen Company were discussing some of the elements pertaining to the strike, a permit was given to the members of the radical organization for a meeting on the common. William Murdock was the principle speaker and he commenced to take off his hat and then his coat and as he got warmed up he took off his collar and then his tie and many times during his speech he told his audience to go and get Officer #62. During the times when all the plans were laid whereby disorder was brought about and which resulted in the complaints as set forth, we alleged that a number was in the so called inner circle, including defendants Berkman---Devine---Murdock---Mucci alias John Doe---John Czarnicki---Alexander Danielvich.

On February 26th, 1931, evidence will be introduced to show that on the above state of facts warrants were secured for the arrest of Edith Berkman, and Patrick Devine. Marshal O'Brien in company with Captain Mulhare and members of the Citizen's Committee went to the Headquarters of the Radical Union and everybody was refused admission. Devine came out of the door of the so called inner circle, and said that nobody would be allowed into the room-at this time the Mayor of Lawrence was with the Committee. After Devine came out he was placed under arrest by Marshal O'Brien. Subsequently on said day a squad of police entered the so called inner circle of said alleged union with a warrant for the arrest of Edith Berkman who was joined with the said Devine. Miss Berkman came down the stairs that lead into the so called inner circle and observing the police she hollered "Police" and she turned back and closed the door in the face of the leading officer. The door was forced and at once the officers were met with a barrage of chairs coming from all directions, striking the officers who are referred to herein. Some evidence will be presented to show that the officer who had hold of Miss Berkman was hit over the head with a chair. The officers had to use their clubs in defence of themselves. Some of the so called members of the inner circle made their escape by the way of a fire escape, including the said Mucci alias John Doe. We contend that Murdock---John Czarnicki and Alexander Danielvich assaulted officers with chairs, etc. About nine men were arrested at this time. Some of them were charged with disturbance.

On March 2, 1931 a squad of officers went in to said inner circle looking around for Mucci and some others and observed what we contend was a real Communists headquarters. Lenins picture was taken from the wall, said picture was in a frame. In the front part of the hall was another picture of Lenin in a "flaming red back-ground". A number of cancelled checks were found with the names of Edith Berkman and Anthony Shiverila, the latter at this time we are now investigating. A number of due books were seized in which the names of Edith Berkman, Patrick Devine and William Murdock were signed, signifying and acknowledging receipt of dues, etc.; after each name of the persons herein referred to were the positions that they hold in the National Union.

continued, 5.

Books were seized under various titles, such as, "How to form a Mass Young Communists Massed League", "The Red Dawn", "The Voice of Revolt" by Lenine, and others of a similar character. Many communications were seized of communist character, among which showed that agents from New York were in this city and had presided over a body of young boys, teaching them the Communists doctrine, etc. Some of the books are now in the hands of the Department of Justice and some have been seized by the Department of Justice. Action is now pending by the immigration officers for the deportation of defendants- Murdock- Devine- and Miss Berkman. On this date, March, 18, 1931, Murdock had a hearing and recommendations in his case have been forwarded to Washington.

According to J. Sime Mercer, General Manufacturing Agent of the American Woolen Company, said Company sustained a loss of \$100,000.00 of "Production and injury to Personal Property" by strikers going into the (Ayer, Wood and Washington Mills) Units of the American Woolen Company by stopping motors, injuring the same, and by the actions of said strikers in putting the employees of said American Woolen Company in fear; so that they left their work and this fear continued due to the actions of the Defendants herein named and said fear continued for a period of seven days, so that the help did not return to work until the Reign of Terror was over, and the Defendants herein named were arrested on the charges as herein referred to.

Evidence will be introduced to show that Edith Berkman- Patrick Devine- William Murdock and John Doe, alias Mucci- counseled and advised the strikers who worked in the Washington Mill to dress up as workers, carry their dinner boxes with them and go into the spinning room of the Wood and Ayer Mills with the help at 6.45 A.M.

It will be shown that the Defendants herein named, with a number of strikers met at 234 Essex Street on the morning of the 21st of February 1931, and were dressed as workers, carried dinner boxes, and carried out the instructions as set forth by Devine- Berkman- Murdock and John Doe, alias Mucci, in which Miss Berkman counseled on the 20th of February, 1931, in Needham Hall that they pass by the watchman under the conditions as set forth and that they go directly to the spinning room of the Wood and Ayer Mills, and that as soon as they entered said spinning room, she would have somebody who would stop motors, and then it would be their obligation to stop all the rest of the motors, and drive all the employees out of the mill.

It will be shown that as a result of said counsel and advice, that the strikers went through the Wood- Ayer Mills, stopped the motors, drove all of the help out of the mills and then went to the Washington Mill, where they carried out the same system as explained for the Ayer and the Wood Mills.

At this secret meeting we say that Alexander Danielvich and John Czarnicki, Defendants, were at said secret meeting which was held in Needham Hall on the night of February 20th, 1931.

The Defendants- Devine- Berkman and Murdock are all aliens.

Devine is here illegally according to information that he has given the Immigration Officials at Boston. Devine is alleged to be a member of the Inner Guard of Communists at Moscow and so is Murdock and Berkman.

Devine in his testimony before the Immigration Officials said that he came to this country illegally ~~by~~ the way of Canada.

The officer referred to as #62 is Officer John Haynes of the Lawrence Police Department.

Exhibits.

- #1. Communications from John Nahorsky to Headquarters in New York City at or about Feb. 1st, 1930.
- #2. Police record of John Nahorsky showing that the first gun was fired in the strike of 1931 on March 25th, 1930.
- #3. Communication from Nathan Kay on June 3, 1930, showing that they anticipated disorder wherein Nahorsky was requested to get a list of all available bondsmen, etc. in case of arrests, etc.
- #4. Communist's Propoganda with the objective international revolution.
- #5. Picture of Nicolai Lenine which was in the rooms where some of the plans were made.
- #6. Communications from New York urging the formation of a Young Communist's League; wherein children should be educated in the Communist Doctrine.
- #7. Set of Resolutions adopted before the time that a settlement was to be made in the Strike of February, 1931, among which that the Mills must recognize the Soviet Union.
- #8. Police record of Edith Berkman in Lawrence showing that she was arrested a number of times from her entrance to this city in June, 1930 up until the time of the complaints herein set forth.
- #9. Cancelled checks bearing the names of Edith Berkman, Leon Shivilky, as the makers of checks; all said checks containing payments for Union Activities.
- #10. Due Books containing the names of Edith Berkman---Patrick Devine--and William Murdock---said names were attached to said Due Books as an acknowledgement of the receiving of dues, and the titles of the offices held in the International Union were sent out by the above named persons.
- #11. Some of the Communist's books seized: #1-"The Revolt" by Lenine; #2-"The Red Dawn"; #3-"How to form a Mass. Young Communist's League, etc."

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W E S T E R N

U N I O N

Received at

B54 102 COLLECT- GASTONIA NCAR MAR 21 1121A

TIMOTHY J. OBRIEN, MARSHALL OF POLICE-

LAWRENCE MASS-

PAT DEVINE HERE ONLY TEN DAYS DURING STRIKE WHICH WAS
DECLARED APRIL 1 1929 AND ENDED NINE WEEKS LATER STOP
ADDERHOLT KILLED JUNE 7, 1929 BY COMMUNIST AGENTS WHO PLANNED
HIS MURDER TWO WEEKS BEFOREHAND DEVINE APPOINTED DELEGATE
TO GO TO RECENT MOSCOW INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION STOP DEVINE
OPERATED IN PITTSBURGH AND NEW YORK CITY LAST YEAR STOP
THOUGHT TO BE AGENT OF OGPU RUSSIAN SECRET POLICE
AMERICAN DIVISION STOP NOT HERE WHEN ADDERHOLT WAS SLAIN
STOP DANGEROUS CHARACTER RABID RADICAL WILL CHECK THRU MY
FILES FOR ADDITIONAL INFORMATION ON HIM STOP GLAD TO BE OF
ANY SERVICE

-BRUCE H ABERNETHY

1152A

February 24, 1931.

Subject: Patrick Devine, Edith Berkman

Officer Caffrey, at a recent meeting in the Oliver School presided over by Sam Bramhall, says that Devine called upon his constituents to go out and fight the mill owners, and don't starve but fight - fight - fight. The Berkman woman also spoke, and denounced the mill owners who were imposing terrible conditions upon the people. She also condemned the Government of the City for its refusal to give to her constituents a week's pay without work, and called on those present to repudiate their government.

Both at this time, said the only way to remedy existing conditions was to strike and force the tyrants to accede to their demands.

As a result of this, on Saturday morning February 21, 1931, members of a party formulated by these two entered the Wood and Washington Mills of the American Woolen Company, and terrorized the workers there by their threats of violence, such as: cutting belts, pulling belts off pulleys, tipping over tables and chairs in the Mending Room, and threatening women employees there that they would be cut and otherwise maltreated if they did not desist at once; which acts caused those employees to leave their employment, many of them without their street garments, and others with their street garments in their arms. This act so terrorized other parts of these mills, that other employees under threats of violence fled the mill, causing these mills to close down.

On Tuesday morning hundreds of so-called pickets gathered about these mills, as had been arranged at meetings in Lexington Hall on Saturday and Monday nights, February 21, and 23 respectively, in which the two aforementioned persons took part, and advised their listeners to do, and also advised them to prevent all workers from entering these mills. These gatherings became so large that street traffic was badly interfered with, and many people who wished to go to their employment were prevented from so doing by acts and threats of violence to them if they did.

As a result of the advice and teachings of these two persons, three persons affiliated with their organization and under their leadership, were arrested for intimidating persons wishing to work and also assaulting same, and for these actions were brought before the District Court where they were sentenced by the presiding Judge.

Their leadership is further proven by their appearing as advocates of their side of the question, and seeking to force the mill authorities to accede to their demands or further disturbance and keeping of honest workers from their employment would ensue.

February 24, 1931.

On account of these actions and subsequent results of advice given by these persons, it is contended that these two with others, did conspire to cause a general riot and disturbance in this city against the peace of the community, and the laws of the State.

Also, they with others, did conspire to cause material damage to the property of the American Woolen Company, by destroying their machinery and also the products of their machinery.

Also, they with others, did conspire to assault and threaten people of this community, while on their way to their labors.

These conspiracies are proven, first, by their advice given at the meeting at the Oliver School, second, by subsequent happenings following this advice, and third, by their appearance among the mob creating all of these offences and under their immediate supervision and command.

Vose

P.S. The meeting referred to by Officer Caffrey was held in the Oliver School hall January 16, 1931.